

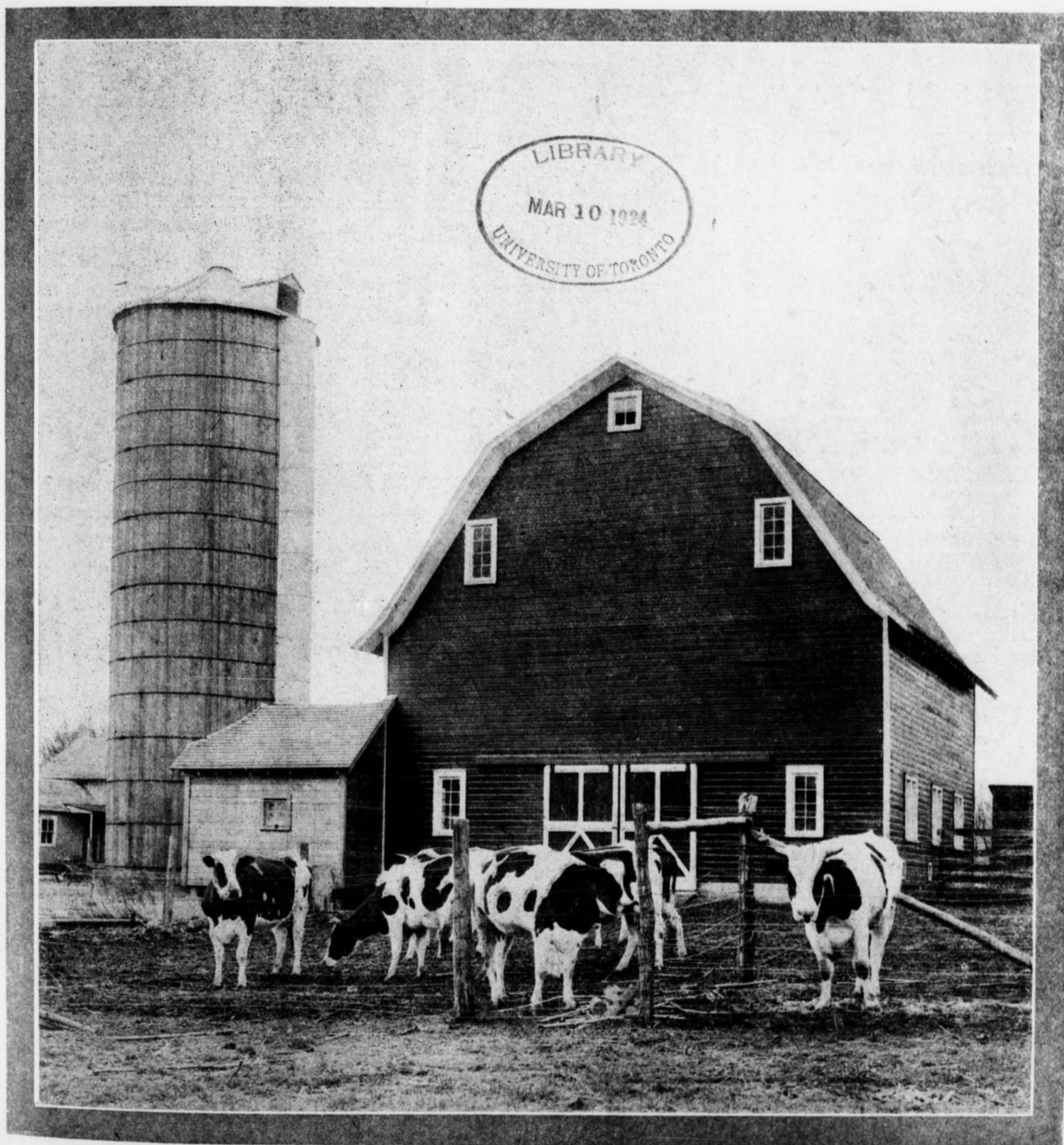
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

March 5, 1924



THE HERD TAKES AN EARLY SPRING SUN-BATH

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal
in the Prairie Provinces*

Dairy Number

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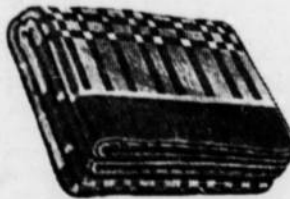
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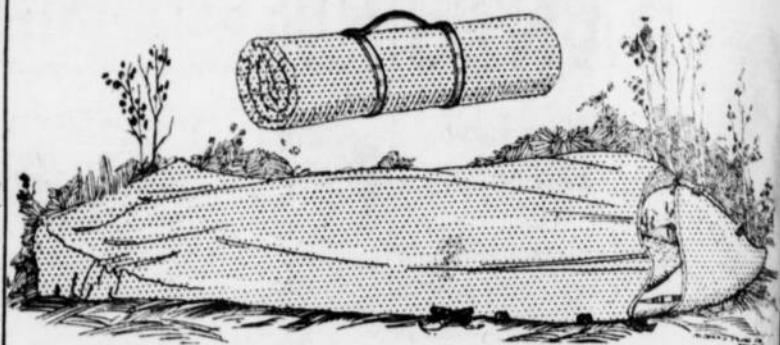
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These Genuine British Army ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

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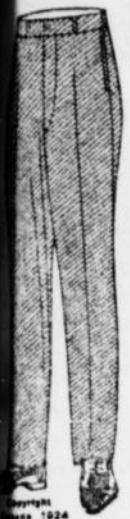
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GE OF THIS ISSUE

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Underwear \$2.45 Per Suit

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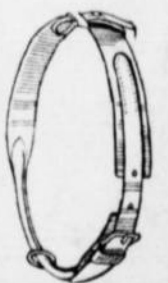


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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Wheat Pools in the United States

DURING the last few years The Guide has published a large number of articles dealing with the development of co-operative marketing in the United States, giving to its readers first hand information on this subject. Speeches delivered by J. R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, two weeks ago, contained statements regarding the cost of operation of the wheat pools in the United States, of so serious a nature that The Guide, following its customary practice of securing the most reliable data available, sent a representative to Minneapolis for the purpose of ascertaining from the American Wheat Growers Associated the exact status of the pooling movement and the costs of operation of the various pools. The information given in this article with regard to the present state of the pools and the cost of operation was furnished by W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers' Associated.

Farmers Elevators

It is first necessary to understand something of the history of the movement with regard to wheat marketing across the border. There have been during the last 50 years quite a number of projects for grain marketing, in fact, there has been more effort in the co-operative marketing of grain than in any other farm commodity, although, despite the effort, there has been little progress with wheat than with some other commodities. About 35 years ago the first farmers' co-operative elevator was established at Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska; today there are, according to Herman Steen, whose book, Co-operative Marketing, is the latest and most complete manual on the subject, 5,216 farmer-owned elevators, owned by 550,000 members and with an invested capital of \$90,000,000. Many of these elevators are operated on the Rochdale principle, others are simply joint stock companies. These elevators merely handle the grain in the same manner as it is handled by other companies, and are not pooling organizations.

The Pooling Movement

In January, 1920, a voluntary pool was established in the States of Washington and Idaho, which handled about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. It had no contract, but in the following year a pool on a contract basis was established, taking in the states of Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana. It secured contracts covering an estimated bushelage of 25,000,000, but the actual amount handled by the pool was in the neighborhood of 13,000,000 bushels. The effect of the pool, however, was to secure for its members 95 per cent. of the price paid to the wheat growers in the central states as compared with a pre-war standard of 88 per cent. These states formed the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated.

A pooling movement started in the south-western states in 1920, embracing Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and North Dakota, forming the National Wheat Growers Associated. All but Colorado began marketing in 1922, but only in Oklahoma and North Dakota did the bushelage signed up

President of American Wheat Growers Associated Analyzes Figures Showing Cost of Operating Pools

exceed 5,000,000 bushels. In North Dakota the charter of the association requires an acreage of 1,000,000. As the North Dakota pool only marketed 2,981,763 bushels of wheat in 1922-23, it is evident that there was a heavy default on the part of contract signers. Nebraska and North Dakota sold through the Northwest Grain Growers Associated, Kansas sold independently, and Texas and Oklahoma established a sales office at Enid, Oklahoma. In December the Northwest Grain Growers Associated and the National Wheat Growers Associated amalgamated under the title of the American Wheat Growers Associated and this body is the exclusive selling agency for the following state pools: Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, North Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota. The standard marketing

contract of this body recognizes the Northwest Wheat Growers Association as a zone agency, functioning as in the past as the marketing agency for Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and North Dakota. Of the pools mentioned that of Minnesota has only recently been organized. The membership of the pools, as given to The Guide by W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers Associated, is as follows: North Dakota, 15,000; Montana, 11,000; Minnesota, 6,800; South Dakota, 3,400; Nebraska, 3,000; Washington, 7,200; Oregon, 8,000; Idaho, 6,000; Colorado, 6,200.

Default on Contracts

The estimated bushelage under these 66,600 contracts is in the neighborhood of 60,000,000. In 1922 the Northwest

Wheat Growers Associated had under contract a bushelage estimated at 40,000,000, of which less than one-half was actually sold through the pool. For the 1923 crop the pools expect to market approximately 20,000,000 bushels, the quantity handled to date being about 15,000,000 bushels. Pool officials account for the large difference between the estimated contract bushelage and actual handling by the enormous opposition the pools have to meet, the inducements offered to the farmers by other dealers to get them to break their contracts, the difficulty of securing delivery where the creditors of the farmer press for payment and refuse to allow him to market through the pool because of the delay in receiving the full price for shipments, the pressure of mortgagees and financial institutions and crop failures in certain areas.

J. R. Howard's Figures

The Guide representative brought to Mr. Brown's attention the following statement made by J. R. Howard, in his speech before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg, on February 21: "Here are some figures showing costs under the pooling system in the United States: In the case of the Texas-Oklahoma pool the overhead marketing cost was 14 6-10 cents; North Dakota 13 7-10 cents; in Kansas the growers were paid \$6 9-10 cents, while private growers obtained 96 37-100 cents; in Nebraska growers were paid 75 cents in advance, while the overhead and local elevator charges amounted to 23 cents, and the pool asked the growers for a refund. In Idaho the first year marketing costs were 15.346 cents a bushel, and the second year were 22 cents a bushel. The pool is now in the hands of a receiver. Those are absolute figures supplied by J. W. Shorthill, of the National Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, which includes all co-operative organizations in the United States."

The Texas-Oklahoma Costs

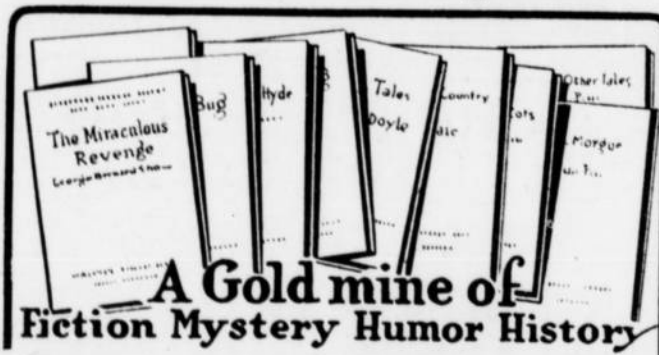
"In the first place," said Mr. Brown, "The National Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association is an institution which is opposed to and is fighting the co-operative wheat pooling movement. The books of this association are regularly and properly audited, and are open to examination at any time by any persons or organizations having a friendly interest in the growers themselves. In regard to the Texas-Oklahoma pool I take it that Mr. Howard refers to the South-western Wheat Growers Association, with office at Enid, Oklahoma, which association markets the pool wheat of Texas and Oklahoma. The total pool charges for the year 1922 crop of that pool amounted to 14.6 cents per bushel consisting of a little over two cents per bushel overhead, 4.6 cents interior handling and storage, and a little below eight cents terminal elevator carrying charges, storage, etc. The item of eight cents per bushel includes cleaning, conditioning and mixing at the terminal and netted back to the association a little over three cents per bushel, so that the total net charges in the association for the year 1922 were 11.6 per bushel."

Analysis of Pool Costs

"The North Dakota Wheat Growers Associated," continued Mr. Brown.

Continued on Page 28

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 5, 1924

The Speech from the Throne

The King government has apparently realized that the time has come when it can no longer evade its pre-election promises and its platform. The fact that it is in a minority in the House has acted as a wholesome stimulus, and the Speech from the Throne reveals at least an intention to secure the support of the Progressives.

Reductions in taxation, in production and in transportation costs the government believes, are all that is necessary to effect an economic development of the country hitherto unparalleled, and the government promises to make these reductions. It also forecasts a balanced budget because of the economies it has been able to effect.

The reductions in taxation are to be on the instruments of production so that the cost of production in the primary industries of the country will be reduced, and material aid given to the development of natural resources. The language follows closely that used in the tariff plank of the Liberal platform of 1919, and if it means the tariff reductions set out in the plank it means the placing of farm implements and machinery, the principal articles of food, gasoline, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and some other commodities, on the free list. It also means "substantial reductions" in the duties on clothing, boots and shoes and other articles of general consumption other than luxuries. This would constitute a praiseworthy effort to redeem the pledges upon which the Liberal party was elected, and to reduce the cost of living. Just how far the government will go in this direction is for the future to show.

Mention is also made in the speech of the marketing of agricultural and other natural products, but the government does not say what it intends to do in connection with this important subject. Lake and ocean freight charges are receiving "the closest attention" of the government, and the government has been trying to get lower charges on shipments of cattle to Great Britain. So far the efforts do not appear to have been particularly effective, but inasmuch as the Canadian Merchant Marine plays a part in the establishment of ocean freight rates, the government perhaps felt that something had to be said on the matter.

Reference is also made to the appointment of a commission to enquire into the allegation of Home Bank depositors, that if Sir Thomas White had exercised the authority he possessed as finance minister, in 1915, the Home Bank would have been wound up at that date, and the loss to the depositors would not have been so great. Sir Thomas White has declared that he actually exceeded the authority given him by the Bank Act so the investigation may show that it is necessary to enlarge the powers of the government with regard to the banking system.

An amendment to the Dominion Elections Act, providing for the preferential ballot in single-member constituencies, is promised, but this does not go as far as the Liberal platform in which the principle of proportional representation is accepted. Redistribution will probably lead to some increase in urban representation, and a further amendment to the Elections Act should be made providing for the system of proportional representation in multi-member urban constituencies.

Our Dairy Issue

This issue of The Guide marks our effort for the third successive year to put into one special number the latest and best information for the farmer who seriously considers, or is putting into effect, changes in his farming practice looking toward a more reliable source of income than grain growing has afforded in the last few years. A special effort has been made to have as large a part of the issue as possible come from the experiences of the men who are actually working out the details of this transformation on their own farms.

Of all forms of livestock farming, dairying commends itself to the man on the land because butter and cheese prices do not fluctuate as sharply as prices on beef, wool, bacon and other livestock products. The observation is frequently made of the British market that there are many people in poor circumstances who do not habitually eat butter. It is only made available to them when prices go below normal. For every penny reduction in prices, a new stratum of society is brought within the consuming class. This provides an effective brake on slipping prices, and supports the view that our production of butter may be multiplied many times without disastrous results to prices.

Resort to statistics will show that dairying is receiving the endorsement of the people who have gone into it. Practically without exception, each year's increase in all of the western provinces before, during and since the war, has been secured and enlarged on in the following year. There never has been a reaction in dairy production. Saskatchewan has increased her output of creamery butter nearly ten-fold in the last twelve years. Manitobans call their's the province of No. 1 hard, yet her dairy products in 1923 equalled in value one-half the wheat crop, while Alberta's dairy products, when finally totalled, will aggregate in value nearly as much as the production of the other two provinces.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing of farm products on a commodity basis, passed the purely experimental stage long ago, the outstanding example of its success being furnished by Denmark, where, as the Encyclopedia Britannica says, "it has transformed a great part of farm work into a factory industry, increased the yield of the soil, improved the material position of the peasants and drawn rich and poor together." Successful examples of the plan in one form or another are to be found scattered over the world, but the record of the movement is not all success; it includes many disappointments and failures.

The principles of co-operative commodity marketing are fairly clear and definite. They are being applied practically today to many farm products, and experience has demonstrated that success or failure in this, as in consumer forms of co-operation, depends upon the degree of combination of principle with sound and capable management plus the loyalty of members.

There is no royal road to success in co-operation; the mere system of co-operation does not bring success. Poor management brings disaster in co-operative enterprise as it does in private enterprise, and the best of management is futile if the members prove disloyal.

It is important to remember these facts, clearly demonstrated in the history of the co-operative movement, in view of the turn that has been given to discussion of the wheat pool movement in Western Canada. Into that discussion there has been injected the dissensions and controversies raging round the pooling movement in the United States, and the conflicting statements made in that connection are leading to deplorable confusion. In an article in this issue The Guide gives an analysis by W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers' Associated, of figures showing the cost of operating wheat pools in the United States, figures which have been given wide publicity through the speeches in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, of J. R. Howard, ex-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This analysis should be given careful study by the farmers.

Outside of this, however, it needs to be emphasized that the problem of marketing is one which the western farmers must work out for themselves. Co-operative marketing has its successes and its failures, and differing local and national conditions make comparisons difficult. There is, however, universal agreement that the principle is sound and practical. Co-operative marketing can work and is working with unqualified success. The elements of business ability and loyalty are essential and they are personal, and it is on this rock of the personal elements that so many co-operative enterprises have come to grief. The western farmer must avoid that rock. For the rest, it is well to remember that co-operative marketing anywhere is just what the co-operators themselves make it.

The Invisible Penalty

The woolen manufacturers recently waited upon the Dominion government and presented a memorial asking for changes in the tariff which would make possible the opening of a number of woolen mills which have been closed for a year. Among the reasons given for the depression in the trade it was stated that "there is a large 'invisible bounty' on all exports of goods from Great Britain to Canada, owing to the purchasing power parity of the British pound to the Canadian dollar and the rate of exchange. This amounts to practically the difference between the par value and the exchange value of sterling. Duties levied on goods from Great Britain imported into Canada are diminished by this amount. There are no tariff regulations compensating for this 'invisible bounty.' It is a factor in addition to other advantages for producers abroad, such as lower wages, overhead, etc."

Put in another way this means that the British pound is under-valued in Canada in relation to the Canadian dollar, and consequently, this under-valuation amounts to an "invisible bounty" on imports from Britain into Canada by reducing the amount on which duty is paid. The woolen manufacturers want tariff changes to offset that "invisible bounty."

Taking the index figures for wholesale prices in Great Britain and Canada the purchasing parity of the pound works out at \$4.55; the currency exchange is in the neighborhood of \$4.44. The "invisible bounty" is thus approximately 2.4 per cent. Do the woolen manufacturers really mean to say that a reduction of duties on woolen goods of about 2 per cent. has so affected the

woolen industry that a number of factories have been compelled to close?

The argument of the manufacturers, moreover, omits an important factor, namely, the cost of transportation. This is much higher than before the war and constitutes in itself a substantial amount of protection.

Assuming, however, that the argument is in conformity with the facts, it has an important bearing upon an industry in Canada that is of far more importance than the woolen industry. If the British pound is under-valued in Canada the converse is true, namely, that the Canadian dollar is over-valued in Great Britain. As the under-valuation of the pound in Canada means an "invisible bounty" on exports from Great Britain to Canada, so the over-valuation of the Canadian dollar in Britain means an "invisible penalty" on exports to Great Britain. In plain words, the price of Canadian wheat is depressed because of the conditions of which the woolen manufacturers complain.

The woolen manufacturers want the government to step in and protect them against this condition. Following their lead the farmers would be equally justified in asking for protection. On the same basis as the request of the woolen manufacturers they would be justified in asking for a bounty of two cents a bushel on all wheat exported. As it is, the farmers are benefited a little as buyers by the condition which is worrying the manufacturers; it does to a small—a very small—extent reduce the cost of what they have to buy. The Dominion government should make it plain that they are not going to tinker with the tariff to meet what is merely a temporary condition, especially in view of the fact that the relief demanded would enable a few to gain at the expense of the vast majority in Canada.

Organized Wheat Buying

The executive of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, the most active of the political bodies which make up the Labor party, has put forward a scheme for stabilizing wheat prices in Great Britain, ending speculation and gambling in wheat, and keeping the price of bread to the lowest possible.

By this plan the government would charter a monopoly for the purchase, importation and storage of wheat and flour, and this body would enter into long-term contracts with organized wheat growers in the Dominions. It would make the guess of experts at the probable average of prices over a period of years, and this average would form the basis for the price at which wheat would be sold to the British millers. The importation of meat is included in the scheme.

There has been much discussion in Great Britain of price stabilization, and apparently this scheme is intended to be the Independent Labor Party's contribution to the various plans proposed. It is expressly stated that the price fixed by the monopoly is not to raise the price of bread to the consumer, though how this is to be accomplished in the present monetary confusion is not apparent. The interesting part of the plan is that it takes for granted the existence of organizations of wheat producers overseas, with which long-term contracts at a fixed price could be arranged. Without these producer organizations controlling and disposing of their produce, it would be almost impossible to carry out the idea which practically contemplates such organization of buying and selling as existed during the war only with the respective governments out of the plan.

The I.L.P. has considerable influence within the Labor party, and it will doubtless push

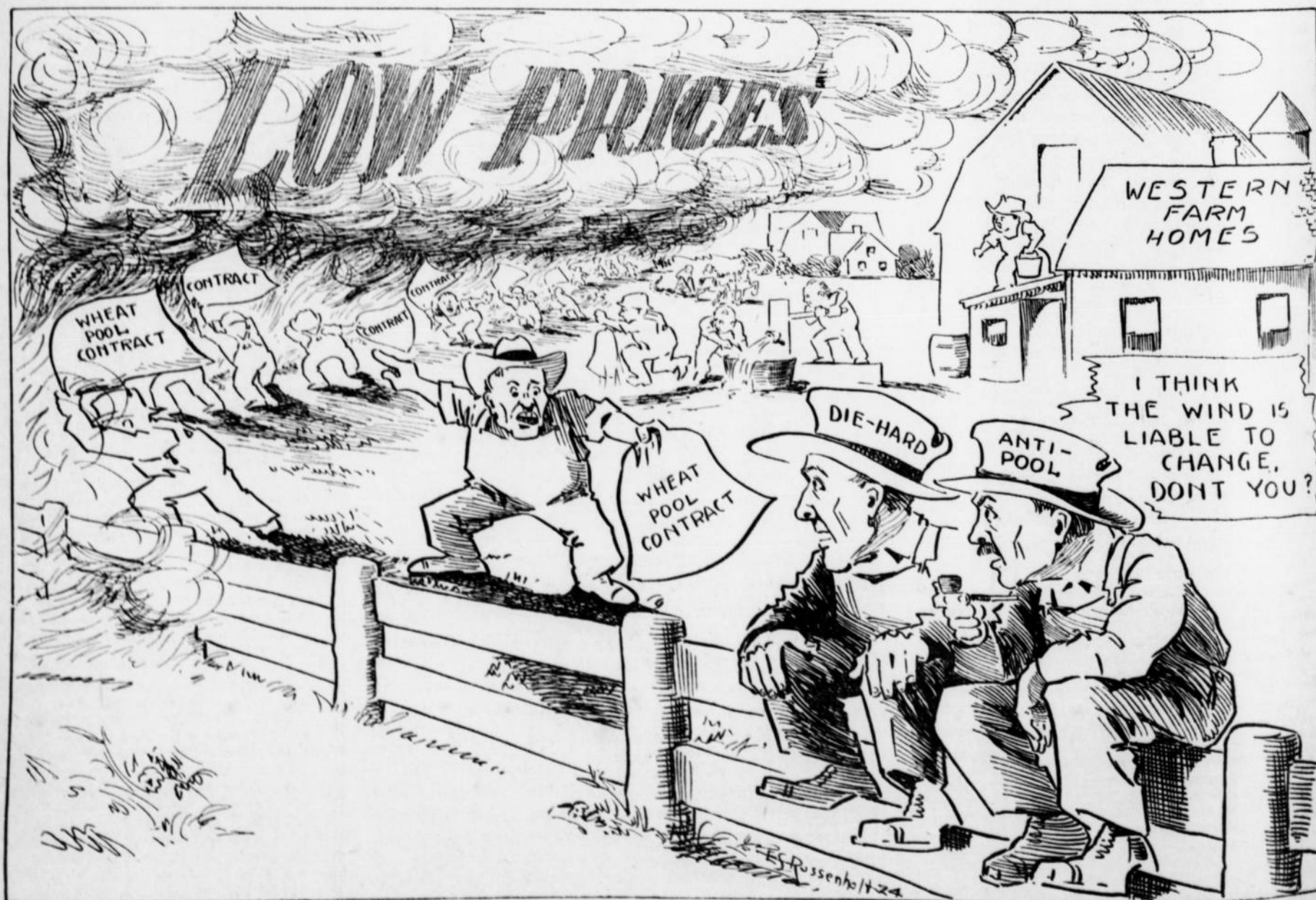
this scheme which forms part of its general agricultural policy. It is something, however, which lies far in the future, for the Labor government could not get it through the present parliament, and the absolute majority which the party would need to have in the House of Commons to get it accepted may not be secured for many years.

Editorial Notes

An unsuccessful competitor in Edward Bok's \$100,000 award for the best plan for ensuring world peace, has entered suit against Mr. Bok, claiming the \$100,000 prize, and in addition \$1,000,000, being the value of the publicity Mr. Bok is supposed to have got out of his award. The gentleman is unconsciously giving an excellent illustration of how wars arise.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey legislature which prohibits the use in schools of any history text-book which "ignores, omits, discounts or in any manner belittles, falsifies, misrepresents, distorts, doubts or denies the events leading up to the Declaration of American Independence or . . . the deeds of the noted American patriots, or which questions the worthiness of their motives or casts aspersions upon their lives." This would exclude every American history that is worth reading and a lot of the writings and speeches of the "patriots" themselves, for among some of them there was little love lost. There is always foolishness in efforts to restrict freedom of thought and speech.

Another way to promote economy at Ottawa would be to cut out the long and unnecessary speeches, thus saving in the cost of printing Hansard, and speeding up the work of the House.



Doing Something versus Waiting for Something

My Plans for Next Year



By John Strachan, Pope, Man.

FOR the last few years on my farm it has taken all the profits on livestock, and a little more, to pay for the losses on wheat crops. However, I am not going out of wheat growing entirely, for some of these losses have been due to specific causes which may not be operative again. I think the safest policy for next year is to have as many irons in the fire as possible.

I shall have a small acreage of wheat; grow oats and barley, which are likely to be as profitable if properly utilized; sheep and sweet clover has been a paying combination with me, one which I shall repeat; cattle, finished on corn, and hogs, pastured in season, as usual will be the main lines in my livestock operations. I know of no better way to distribute crop and price risks which have borne so heavily on the farmer in the last few years.

By F. S. Jacobs, De Winton, Alta.

THE utter futility of trying to pick a "sure thing" in farming leads me to shape my plans so that we may have a diversity of products to sell. With us wheat, when the season permits us a crop of any kind, is a fairly sure source of income as we grow it for its quick cash returns, irrespective of the cost of producing it. The wheat crop takes up about one-half of the crop land, the balance is devoted to crops to feed cattle, hogs, horses and poultry. The production of these things means work, but I see no possibility of making headway here without employing in a productive way, every day of the year. Natural conditions and nearness to the city make this a dairy district, hence cows are given a prominent place in farming methods, but wheat is a very satisfactory sideline. At every opportunity I diversify still more.

By R. J. Hamilton, Lyman Farms, Arnaud, Man.

MY experience tells me I cannot grow wheat at present prices for less than 22 bushels in fall plowing and 33 in summerfallow. There must happen one or all of four things before wheat growing is profitable: either (1) higher prices for wheat; (2) lower cost of production; (3) larger production; (4) change in farm practices. The first is difficult but may be accomplished to some degree by reducing acreage. In reducing the cost we must reduce cost of labor, cost of materials and machinery, interest in money and taxes. Larger production per acre can come about through more intensive farming. This brings us to the fourth point when less acreage under cultivation will mean a change in farm practices. This is difficult but from necessity I think must be done. It will take a few years to make the change on most farms. It will mean more pigs, cattle, and sheep. It will mean more brome, timothy, alfalfa, sweet clover or corn, according to their local adaptability. We started such a

change in 1921. The continued changing program embodying the above will be our program for 1924.

By W. D. Albright, Beaverlodge, Alta.

MY own time being monopolized by experimentation, rendering it necessary to hire all the labor involved in personal ventures, I naturally do not operate these days on a large scale. We are, however, expanding a little each year. We never have farmed on the one-crop plan. To risk everything on a single issue and then live in a cold sweat until the crop is marketed does not appeal to us. We want to enjoy life and work as we go along. So we grow a variety of crops, with stress on the safest ones. Our acreages rank somewhat as follows: Hay, oats, wheat, barley, sunflowers for silage, potatoes, vegetables, fruits. Last spring we cross-drilled rye on a field of growing spring grain. On one low quarter we grow only hay and green feed; and these crops, to the extent that we raise them, pay as well as cereals and potatoes on the higher land. Hay is not always productive but is often abundant when the season is least favorable to grains.

During the war and post-war period of inflation, when cattle were two and three times their intrinsic value and feed cost eight or ten prices as in 1919-20, we kept a family cow and sold the little surplus feed we had to the necessities, though not at top-notch prices, I am glad to be able to say. Since cattle have dropped we have gotten into them and now own 30 head. We are grading up with a pure-bred bull with a view to having a good-sized typey grade herd of beef cattle when values come back. We are beginning in a small way with pure-bred Yorkshire swine, aiming at bacon-type. It is hoped one of these days to get started in sheep.

From the good crop of 1923, we plan

to carry over a stack of straw, a bin or two of grain and possibly a little green feed and silage as a reserve against contingencies. Somebody may want to buy when prices are higher than now.

The farmers of Western Canada, at least those not hopelessly involved, have a rare opportunity to lay a foundation for future prosperity. It is a time to gradually build up in faith, courage and hope—but not on borrowed capital.

Let us get our eyes off the ever fluctuating prices of grain and fix them upon the ultimate outcome of prudent, purposeful, persevering, permanent systems of orderly husbandry, mixed but not scrambled.

By John Morrison, M.P., Yellow Grass, Sask.

WHEAT has always been our main crop, but conditions have changed greatly and today we are confronted with the job of revising our methods of farming. By carrying cattle, sheep and hogs, we are trying to meet the situation of decreased yields of wheat, lower prices for it, and much higher production costs, viz., threshing, labor, twine, machinery and taxes, all away above pre-war costs, together with increases in prices of most household necessities, such as coal, clothing and groceries.

We have one half-section, mostly low marsh land, which we use as pasture for the cattle and colts, also for horses when not required for work. We cultivate 700 acres, have been taking off three crops, then fallow every third year. Years ago, that system panned out fairly well in this favored district, but not so today.

In 1923 we grew about 50 acres of

corn (mostly Improved Squaw) on the fallow field, planted in hills four feet apart each way, thereby permitting cultivation both ways. We turned 100 hogs into this corn when it was in the roasting ear stage. Six weeks later we put 50 cattle on it, later on we turned 100 sheep in to help clean it up. Today there is very little left on the ground and that land won't blow next spring. We are satisfied it will produce as good a crop of wheat in 1924 as will the old-fashioned, bare fallow beside it. On 1924 fallow we intend planting 100 acres of corn, 85 of it Improved Squaw, about 15 acres Minnesota No. 13 for winter feed. We will sow 40 or 50 acres oats for green feed on fallow land in rows so that we can cultivate it—three drills, then a three-foot space for the cultivator.

This is our first venture in growing oats for green feed on fallow, it cannot prove very costly at the worst. We will seed down 70 acres to sweet clover with a nurse crop of oats; if a good stand is secured we will use it in 1925 for pasture and hay.

We seeded ten acres to alfalfa last spring; it is a fairly even stand; we want it for hog pasture along with 15 acres of oat pasture. In 1924 we expect to sow 300 acres wheat, 100 acres oats, 50 acres flax, 30 acres barley, 100 acres corn, 50 acres oats (for green feed). We will have 50 acres bare fallow, balance of the cultivated land in pasture.

By S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.

MY program is going to be based on keeping just as close to the money as possible. By that I mean that I want payday to be a weekly or monthly happening, rather than an annual event, based on the expected grain crop which we have found does not always pan out as planned.

In order to carry out this program I will have a pen of pure-bred chickens laying the golden egg for which there is a good demand at the present time at profitable prices. I expect the chickens to pay household expenses.

Second—I will endeavor to turn off at least one car load of select bacon hogs (Tamworths) during 1924.

Third—I will feed and fatten one car load of calves for baby beef, turning them off as yearlings rather than three-year-olds as is generally the practice.

Fourth—I will make a good start in the breeding of Rambouillet sheep so that in the following year there will be a wool and lamb payday along with the rest.

Fifth—I will so adjust my farming operations so that I will grow the necessary feed to provide the proper rations to carry out the foregoing program, besides planting about 400 acres of wheat for market.

Continued on Page 33

Advice on profitable farming is a surplus commodity these days. Naturally, the farmer values most that which comes from the man who is wrestling with the problem of making a living out of his own farm. Collected on this page The Guide presents statements from a dozen farmers, whose achievements entitle them to confidence, as to the program they will follow on their respective farms in the coming year. These are all representative men engaged in general farming, and with a few notable exceptions are not promoting any particular line of pure-bred stock. This makes all the more remarkable the outstanding feature of this symposium—the general agreement as to the need of more livestock on the farms of Western Canada.

Speaking of Pools

THE quart of milk left on the Vancouver citizen's doorstep costs less than the retail quart in any other large city in Canada save Ottawa. The farmer who produces it gets a bigger return for his effort than milk producers supplying to practically any other Canadian city.

Taken together these are startling facts. Here actually is a farmers' co-operative organization with a strangle hold on the trade within its own territory which has steadily refused to use its monopoly to extort a higher price from the consumer, but on the other hand has shared with him the benefit derived from the elimination of the middleman—an organization which has lifted the dairy industry from the despair which enshrouded it eight or ten years ago to a state of prosperity.

Back in 1913 cow owners at the coast were in a bad way. They had a milk and cream producers' association, a perfectly good association as far as it went—you know the kind, where the boys come in and pass resolutions in wrath, or pray meekly for better times, according to which seems the most hopeful method of dealing with the grievance in hand. But it couldn't come to grips with the trade.

For all that it was led by some real commanders—some who have achieved leadership in a wider sphere since, notably John Oliver, the present premier of British Columbia, and Ed. Barrow, his minister of agriculture. And to do it further credit, it was the germ of the present wonderfully efficient organization. Dairymen were getting less than the cost of production in 1913. And the distributors couldn't back up on the consumer very much for already Vancouver was paying more for its milk than two-thirds of the cities of Canada. However, the officers of the above association obtained a charter for a co-operative company and set about organizing it.

The first attempts to set the new concern on its feet were not very successful, and after a short time the promoters decided that the producers were not yet educated to the proper point. It was necessary to let the shoe pinch a little more before a sufficient number would come in to guarantee success. A second attempt to organize in 1916 also failed. Finally in the spring of 1917, the organization went over with a bang and this is the reason why.

Mobilizing Forces

Prices on everything were on the up-grade about that time. It was costing more with every passing month to produce milk. With the coming of spring the Vancouver distributors served notice on the farmers that the usual seasonal drop in prices would be put into effect. After June 1 the price was to be 55c per pound butter-fat. The producers couldn't stand it. They agreed among themselves that they wouldn't stand it. The officers of the old association started a crusade up and down the Fraser Valley—that's where all the dairy herds are on the coast mainland. Farmers were asked to ship their milk for one year to this embryo association.

Of course there were the usual number of pikers who swore by the perfectibility of the system then in vogue. Of course there were the fellows who wanted to keep the advantages they enjoyed or thought they enjoyed over the others, and there were the faint-hearts and the sceptical and all the rest of the crowd that litters the path of co-operative progress. But the provisional directors of the association

The Dairymen of the Fraser Valley Cut Out the Middlemen and Saved a Million Dollars in the First Three Years—Still Going Strong— By Peter Macdonald

that was to grow into the powerful milk pool of today got 75 per cent. of the milk producers signed up and straightway went to the distributors and waived these contracts in their faces. Most effective weapon they could have used. Price of wholesale

But these Washington dairymen were well organized co-operatively, and to their eternal credit, when they discovered the purposes of the B.C. distributors, they said, "Nothing doing!"

Trade Tactics

This skirmish at the outposts soon



A Four-Horse Team of the Fraser Valley Dairies

This farmers' co-operative company, which handles 95 per cent. of the milk produced for the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster has 75 wagons engaged in house-to-house delivery.

milk immediately went up from 55c to 65c and stayed there for the summer.

It was a mighty fine demonstration of what co-operation could do. The fellows who were timid about joining before the ultimatum was delivered now came flocking in.

Early Finances

At the start producers were asked to sign contracts for one year and to take stock on a can basis. Subsequently they were asked to sign three-year contracts and were simply assessed on the amount of butter-fat they had shipped during the year. On the amount of milk signed up at the start, the shares at \$50 per can gave them a capital of \$140,000. Today it is well over the half-million mark.

The association's early efforts at financing did not meet with any more enthusiastic support from the banks than some other farmers' companies in later times have encountered. The first loans they obtained from the bank were secured on the farmers' notes on which the banks would only loan fifty cents on the dollar.

The business of the association grew very rapidly and the \$10,000 credit supplied by the bank soon became totally inadequate. The officers went back to the bank with a request for credit up to \$150,000, again offering farmers' notes as security. "You know the bank's rules," said the manager, and again he offered to loan up to 50 per cent. of the value of the notes. And they didn't get what they thought they were entitled to either, till they carried their case to the head of the bank and met there a man with faith and vision.

The negotiations with the trade in 1917 which pushed the wholesale price of milk up from 55c to 65c gave the farmers an appreciation of their strength and provided them with the determination to go into the business on their own account. Accordingly they purchased a plant of the Richmond Dairy and commenced to operate it as a wholesale establishment.

There were 20 distributing companies in the field at that time—20 companies animated with a common disbelief in the producer's right to meddle with their business. And their disbelief ripened into action. The simplest way to embarrass the B.C. farmers was to ship in milk from the neighboring dairy districts in the state of Washington and undersell them.

developed into a general action in the heart of the camp. This farmers' association, declared the middlemen, is nothing more nor less than a huge combine to bleed the consumer. They went to great lengths to discredit the co-operative. It is said that when the producers first began putting their own milk on the streets of Vancouver that bottles of milk were tampered with and the city health department had cases of dirty milk to deal with.

Happily the farmers' organization knew the value of publicity and had the means to command it. They ran a series of forceful, mild-tempered ads. in the Vancouver dailies which squared them with the consumers. But best of all was the report of a committee appointed by the Vancouver city council to investigate the price of milk. The verdict of this committee was that the farmer would be justified in charging a higher price for his milk than he was then getting.

Once the die was cast, it was probably inevitable that the farmers' company should take over in time the whole of the business of milk distribution. Its experience in wholesaling milk showed numerous ways of cutting down the cost of handling the product, and every fresh inroad into the middleman's territory brought its financial reward. Whole groups of distributors were bought out, and their business transferred to the central plant which at the present time is handling about 7,000 gallons for daily consumption as liquid milk.

Handling Surplus Milk

Taking over the distributors' business means also taking over his worries, and disposing of the surplus milk—the quantity over and above day to day requirements for bottled milk—is always the biggest of them. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association has under contract at the present time 95 per cent. of the production in the area supplying the quarter of a million people living between Burrard Inlet and the mouth of the Fraser. The Fraser Valley Dairies, the commercial plant operated by the association, does about 60 per cent. of the house to house delivery of retail milk. The remaining 40 per cent. is still done by independents who obtain their milk wholesale from the farmers' company. That means the farmers are responsible for finding an outlet for all the surplus produced in the field, the private distributors being entirely freed from that incubus.

And so in the course of development, the farmers' company has acquired plants for manufacturing dairy products. At Sardis and Clayburn there are cheese factories that have made as much as 150 tons of cheese a year. Butter made at the Chilliwack creamery and in the Vancouver plant absorbs more of the surplus. The association has an evaporated milk plant at Abbotsford which has been leased to an independent firm for five years ending 1925. This plant has taken as much as \$80,000 worth of milk in one year. Lastly an ice cream plant in Vancouver which was selling 10,000 gallons of ice cream a

year when it was under private management, under the producers' directors disposes of 60,000 gallons, providing a very profitable outlet for surplus at a season of the year when it is a most pressing problem.

In these various plants, including the Vancouver bottled milk plant, the association took in nearly 3,000,000 pounds of butter-fat last year, of which two gallons out of every three was surplus milk and made into a secondary product.

Co-operative from Top to Bottom

The company is co-operative to the last detail. Only bona fide producers may purchase stock. Shareholders are limited to one vote each regardless of their investment. No shareholder is permitted to hold more than \$3,000 worth of stock. All patrons own stock and all share in the patronage dividend or deferred payment. Stock dividends in the earlier years were six per cent. and for the last three years eight per cent. Patronage dividends have been as high as 4½c per pound butter-fat. The average monthly price of butter-fat has ranged from 67.3c in 1917, up to 90.9c in 1919, and back to 61½c in 1922 (1923 figures not available). To this must be added in every year the deferred payment and the reader must remember that this is the pooled price for all milk including a large volume of surplus. At the time of the writer's visit in December 1923, producers were receiving 70 cents per pound butter-fat.

The Fraser Valley Dairies operates a feed department through which members may buy feed in wholesale quantities at reduced prices. In the last year of the record to hand, 1922, \$335,000 worth of feed was sold to the 1,691 members of the association.

Prof. Leitch of the Economics branch of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has just finished an investigation of the affairs of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Dairies, says of the Vancouver Farmers' Company, "It is built solidly from the ground up. It is the finest thing of its kind on the North American continent."

Up and down the whole length of the Fraser Valley as far east as Yale, you will find dairy farms bearing every evidence of prosperity as witness to the accuracy of Prof. Leitch's affirmation. And every one of them is proud to have nailed to his gate post the painted metal sign with the trade-mark of the farmers' organization on it, indicating that he is a pooler.

To have made such an unqualified business success of such a complex and big scale enterprise is something to be proud of. To have done this without departing from a high standard of ethics is even a prouder distinction. For in taking over the business of the organizations which the farmers displaced, the "supply club" was never brandished, but the farmers paid out \$60,000 in cold cash for the goodwill of the firms which went down in the struggle. Even when the independent condensary at Chilliwack

A Story of Two States

*One Started Diversifying in Time, and the Other Did Not---An Object Lesson for Canadian Farmers---
By H. N. Owen, Editor of Farm, Stock and Home*

THE peculiar twist in human nature that causes each generation to repeat the errors of its predecessor, that makes it necessary for the sons to prove by their own experiences the wisdom of their fathers, is the greatest bar to human progress.

In the somewhat vain hope that the experience of the farmers of the great spring wheat section of the United States may serve as a warning to Western Canadian brothers, this article is written.

Wheat is the logical crop for a new country, where quick money at the minimum effort is essential. New land will, with favorable climatic conditions, give an acre yield that will usually show a satisfactory profit. It is the memory of these big crops and easy money that tends to keep farmers growing wheat long after they have so decreased the adaptability of the land for wheat that the yields of pioneer days are impossible, even with 100 per cent. perfect weather conditions. In our wheat regions, both winter and spring, but more notably in the latter, there was for many years a deep seated feeling that no other crop would give the returns equal to wheat.

Another factor that blinded our spring wheat farmers to their real situation, for many years after the wheat crop began to be a losing proposition, was the steady increase in the price of farm lands, after the recovery from the panic of '93, due to the rapid settlement of the country and not because of profitable agriculture. You of the prairie provinces are now going through this same experience of high wheat yields on new soil and increasing prices for both wild and improved lands. It is fine while it lasts, but like all periods of easy money there is bound to come the cold, grey dawn of the morning after.

Your Bank Account

We know that while a bumper wheat crop, with almost unbelievable acre yields, is still moving to market, and much of the money received from that crop is still unspent, it is not pleasing to listen to the lamentations of a Jeremiah, or to the translator of the writing on the wall in terms one does not like to believe. It is a case of the boy thinking he is enough smarter than the "old man," to do the things his father warns him against and get away with it.

The whole object of this story is to get across to you of the prairie provinces, the fact that right now is the time to begin changing your method of farming. All grain farming is selling your farms by the bushel! The fertility of your land is not inexhaustible; it is money in the bank; it can be checked against for a long time, perhaps; but unless a type of farming is adopted that will conserve and build up that bank account of fertility, the time will come when yields of five and six bushels per acre will return your drafts marked "no funds."

This is just what has happened in what used to be the richest part of our spring wheat territory. When the

soil bank returns your checks unpaid, your real bank will soon begin to do the same thing! We of the spring wheat country are sending you this message, not from our imagination or forebodings of the future, but from our own bitter experience, from the loss of homes that we worked to build through many summers of hard and bitter toil. That we worked blindly and unintelligently then makes no difference to us now, but it can make a difference to you and your children if you will but listen to our warnings.

Do not gather from this that all of what used to be the spring wheat belt is suffering. In 1885 all of Minnesota, and what was then Dakota Territory, since broken into North and South Dakota, was practically one vast wheat field. The writer can remember when salt pork was shipped into this section by the car load, when the farm garden was as rare as it probably is with you, when the dairy cow as we know her today was unknown, and about the last place to expect a fresh egg was in a country hotel. Today we ship out pork, dairy products and eggs. The value of the poultry and eggs produced in Minnesota now exceeds that of its wheat crop.

The Men Who Fail

The suffering from the post war agricultural readjustment that started in the autumn of 1920 has been less in the sections that have been out of wheat growing as a major crop the longest, and worst in those that are still placing too much reliance on wheat as a source of profit. We do not like to burden an article of this kind with a mass of statistics, so only use a few, when they illuminate our point as well as these. According to figures of the Ninth Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, the following are percentages of failures of farmers in the wheat states of the Ninth District since 1920. These percentages include actual bank-

ruptcies, those so involved that bankruptcy is inevitable in the near future, and those who simply abandoned the land and their mortgaged property and disappeared:

Montana	17.7%
North Dakota	10.5%
South Dakota	7.3%
Minnesota	3.7%

A large part of the small percentage of bankruptcies, impending failure and abandonment that Minnesota shows were in the north-western quarter of the state, the portion that comes the nearest to the old system of all wheat farming. The figures on the increase in tenantry from 1910 to 1920 are equally illuminating:

	Farmed by Owners.		% Inc.
	1910	1920	
Minnesota	122,104	132,744	8.7
North Dakota	63,212	56,917	-10.0
South Dakota	57,984	47,831	-17.5
Montana	23,365	50,271	115.2

	Farmed by Tenants		% Inc.
	1910	1920	
Minnesota	32,811	44,138	34.5
North Dakota	10,644	19,918	86.8
South Dakota	19,231	27,042	40.5
Montana	2,344	6,507	177.6

These figures it will be noticed do not take in the three years of distress since 1920. No official, reliable statistics are at hand, but if tenantry could increase as rapidly in the decade between 1910 and 1920, which included the war years of high prices, it does not take much imagination to picture the situation as it probably stands today. Here, as in the failure percentage table, most of the increase in Minnesota tenantry came in the wheat section. In order to be fair, it is proper to explain the relative high failure

percentage in Montana by calling attention to its comparatively recent settlement by people with limited capital and equally limited farming experience. The large percentage shown in Montana's tenantry increase is due partly to the smallness of the 1910 figure so that an increase of approximately 4,200 tenant farmers in ten years would show a much larger percentage of gain than Minnesota's increase of 10,000 such farmers. But from whatever angle the statistics are read, they tell the finish of the story of sticking to wheat, because the bankruptcy and increase of tenantry figures are greatest in the all-wheat sections of the United States, and the largest in those localities where spring wheat is the main crop.

Begin Now

There is one more factor that is very important to spring wheat farmers, whether located in Canada or the United States, and that is, the economic advantages possessed by the grower

		Owners Per Cent. of Total No. of Farms.	
		1910	1920
		78.2	74.4
Minnesota		85.1	73.3
North Dakota		74.5	63.3
South Dakota		89.2	87.1
Montana			

		Tenants Per Cent. of Total No. of Farms.	
		1910	1920
		21.0	24.7
Minnesota		14.3	25.6
North Dakota		24.8	35.7
South Dakota		8.9	11.3
Montana			

of winter wheat. First the greater average yield per acre of winter wheat. Canadian spring wheat yields are holding up well so that this comparison unfavorable to you has not yet claimed your attention, but in time it will demand your best thought. Second, the dockage problem is a very small one in winter wheat. The preparation of the seed bed causes weeds to germinate in the autumn, and they are winter killed. Third, the opportunity the winter wheat grower has of using his land for a summer crop if it is apparent that it is unprofitable to let the wheat come to harvest. Fourth, the labor problem is not so important, as his period of seeding is spread over a longer time. Fifth, the market advantage of from 30 to 40 days in the United States over spring wheat, and at least 60 to 70 days over the Canadian farmer. If there are holes to fill, winter wheat does so, and the spring wheat raiser finds the edge off the market when he begins to offer his product.

The time for the farmer in the broad, fertile lands of Canada's "middle west" to begin diversification is in the spring of 1924; not in that of 1925, when he or his children are "broke" and cannot make the start. It may seem an impossible task, just as it did to those Minnesota pioneer diversifiers of the past generation, but they did it. You of Canada must do so, or there is no agricultural future for your children.

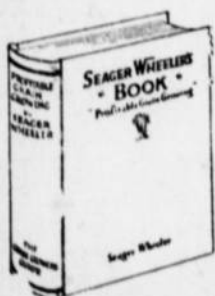


Because Minnesota farmers have got away from wheat growing into more diversified farming, they have been better able to weather the passing financial storm. Minnesota now grows seven bushels of corn to every bushel of wheat. This photo is taken in a corn field in Kittson County, twenty miles from the Manitoba boundary.

A Man's Obligations

to his family do not cease with his life; they run at least during the dependency of his wife and children. Suppose you are a little short of money, have you made the small personal denials that your family would find it necessary to make should you die uninsured? Do not fall a prey to the worst act of procrastination of which a husband and father can be guilty.

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27

Sweet Clover's 14 Points

Ten years ago, W. R. Fansher, Govan, Sask., looked upon Sweet Clover with abhorrence. Today, he regards it as the hope of the country. The Guide asked him for the reasons for his change of heart. He summarizes them here under 14 points.

ABOUT 1908 I started to grow alfalfa and continued with it till 1912 or 1913 with varying success till I read an article saying that alfalfa would do much better if sweet clover had been previously sown on the plot and plowed down the second season. Also about this time, Norman Lambert had two or three excellent articles in the Farmers' Magazine, on sweet clover and what it could do.

These articles induced me to try it, so I procured 100 pounds of seed of the white blossom variety, grown in northern Quebec, from one of our seed houses, and in the spring of 1914 I seeded about seven acres on summer-fallow land with sweet clover and wheat. I got an excellent stand and when I cut the wheat, I cut about 18 inches of clover in the sheaf. I may say that this seven acres was part of a 50-acre field. It was all seeded within two days, but the seven acres where I seeded clover could not be cut when the other 43 acres were ready, being still green. Six days later it was cut and when threshed was kept separate. The 43 acres yielded 31 bushels per acre, and the seven acres where the clover was went 38 bushels per acre. This certainly set me thinking. I had been warned that it was a weed and would run me off the farm, so I was very careful with it for some few years till I became thoroughly convinced it was a perfectly safe plant, then I went in for it.

I am now thoroughly convinced the prairie farmer is doomed unless he uses this clover in rotation. During the first few years I seeded with a hand seeder (eyelone) but now I use grass seed attachment to grain seeder and seed in front of dises, as sweet clover seed must not be more than one and one-half inches under ground to ensure good catch.

Some Things I Have Found

1. That sweet clover seeded early, just as the last snow is about gone, on stubble land that has been plowed late the previous season for late barley or green oats, will in that same year in August, give the best hay I ever put up for stock, milch cows, or hogs, or hens. It usually grows from 30 to 36 inches high, is ready to cut the first week in August, and if cut with a binder and tied rather loose and stooked six to eight sheaves in long stooks, will take care of itself in almost any weather and cure a rich green color, retaining all the leaves. For this seeding I use hand seeder early in the morning, while frost is still strong enough to carry. Do not seed on heavy snow because when it melts it will wash seed off of some spots.

2. That sweet clover seed seeded with

a heavy seeding of oats in a favorable season for oats, will not amount to much, as the rank growth of the oats will smother the young plants of clover. But seeded with one and one-quarter bushels of good oats will usually make a splendid crop of oats and an excellent catch of clover.

3. That sweet clover seed, seeded with flax in a favorable season, will turn out to be a hay crop instead of a flax crop, the clover out-growing the flax.

Sweet Clover on Discd Prairie

4. That sweet clover seed, put about one-half inch deep in an old raw prairie pasture with a disc drill, will grow well and give good pasture in a reasonably rainy season.

5. That sweet clover seeded with barley as a nurse crop has never failed to give me a good catch, and always a good seed crop the second year.

6. That wheat is the best nurse crop for sweet clover that I have yet found, but seeded early in the spring on fall rye, will give good fall pasture as the rye comes off so early the clover gets an excellent chance for early fall growth.

7. That as a pasture sweet clover is good either the first or second year for horses, cattle, sheep or hogs. Stock can be left on day and night with no danger of bloat where the white blossom variety is used. No other pasture can produce the milk flow in dairy cows like sweet clover. As for stock eating it I had a little trouble the first few days in 1915 with a few of my old cows, but never any since.

To Cure Soil Drifting

8. That the fibrous roots of the sweet clover is a positive cure for soil drifting, and the moisture-holding capacity of the soil after a heavy crop of sweet clover roots have decayed is increased at least 25 per cent. Because of this I am abandoning the summerfallow method and instead am cutting my hay and feed from land that under the old rule would be bare summerfallow. Fall or spring plow the clover stubble and start the rotation of grain crop again.

9. That flax does exceedingly well on clover stubble plowed in the spring about four or five inches deep and seeded 20 pounds to the acre.

10. That our problem of fertilizing our soil cheaply is solved. Just seed sweet clover with the last grain crop. The next year you can cut two crops of hay, or one crop of hay if taken early and one crop of seed, and the land is in much better fettle to start the rotation again than it would be if it did not have the clover.

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The Dry Farmer's Pasture Problem

Saskatchewan Dairymen Spend Special Session in Discussing Relative Merits of Various Pasture Crops Coming Into Prominence

SUCCESS in dairying is closely related to the provision of good pasture over as long a period as the season permits, and there is no doubt but what the rapid extension of dairying in Western Canada during the last few years had to wait for, but inevitably followed, the progress we have made with pasture crops. The popularization of sweet clover alone has given a great impetus to dairying. Other new forage crops and new methods of handling old stand-bys have likewise taken many of the worries out of cow-keeping.

The discussion at the Saskatchewan Dairymen's Convention at Moose Jaw, in February, brought to light a good many of these new practices. Here were gathered some of the most successful dairymen of that province and there were almost as many practices recommended as there were speakers participating in the discussion, which illustrates, among other things, that Saskatchewan covers a big area with a diversity of soil and rainfall so that what might be good practice in one location might be useless at another point in the province.

Barney Sommerfeld, of Saskatoon, is a great believer in oats. His pasture is divided in three. The centre strip of 35 acres is virgin prairie which provides the first spring grazing. The first thing to be seeded on his place is oats on 18 acres on one side of it. Some two weeks later when the rest of his seeding is completed, the third division of the pasture, also 18 acres in extent, is likewise seeded to oats. When the first seeded oats reaches a height of six to eight inches he turns his cows in. The later seeded oats, coming along two weeks afterward, accommodates the cows when it is eight inches high, and between these two fields of oats he has ample grazing till fall.

Enthusiastic About Sorghum

Corn, Mr. Sommerfeld has tried, but finds that at Saskatoon he cannot place sufficient reliance in it. But he has something which suits him better. Three years ago he experimented with Sorghum, sometimes spoken of as sugar cane, and would not now be without it. It is a rank grower, stands hot weather ideally and cannot be surpassed for late fall succulence. Last year 100 pounds of seed cost him \$8.50, but that amount is sufficient for seven acres. This he seeds in an ordinary grain drill, stopping

every other feed run and setting the drill to drop kernels about four inches apart in the row. It is very sweet and the cows relish it immensely. It is so full of sap that it cannot be cured, something which he doesn't attempt. He cuts it with a binder and leaves it standing in small stooks in the field for a couple of weeks. The crop is then hauled to the barnyard and stored by placing the sheaves in long rows, supported by a poplar pole resting on three foot posts. The sheaves are placed about four deep on each side of the horizontal pole and the top is then capped by shingling it off in the manner of an ordinary stack.

Just one word of warning accompanies his recommendation of sorghum. Mr. Sommerfeld has found it a dangerous feed when given as the sole ration. He now feeds his cows one-third sorghum and two-thirds green oat sheaves, his other winter mainstay. This combination gives him the biggest milk flow at the cheapest price.

Flax in Sheaf Oats

A. G. Reynolds, of Moose Jaw, has found a totally different solution to his pasture problem, and the performance of his home-bred grade herd of 20 cows establishes a claim for his practice. Every year he sows with his oats some sweet clover—eight pounds to the acre. This is cut when the oats first begin to turn color. Mr. Reynolds is emphatic about that. He thinks that most of the farmers who cut green feed leave it too long—the virtue of the plant passes into the seed, the straw is poor feed, and the cattle nose it out.

Here is another wrinkle. In all his oats sown for feed he mixes a little flax. The cattle prefer the green flax to the oats—so fond are they of it. It keeps their coats in peerless condition and regulates them during the entire season of indoor feeding.

To go back to the field on which the oats have been cut. The sweet clover aftermath starts immediately after the oats have been cut, and makes the best of fall grazing. As the fall progresses the clover gets brown and then he has a little corn coming along, bundles of which are thrown over the fence into the sweet clover pasture.

Winter rye furnishes his early spring pasture. He sows it early—July preferably—gets some use of it in the fall and finds it comes first in the spring. Mr. Reynolds thinks that most forage

crops are sown too thin to get maximum weight of forage. Particularly is it necessary to sow sweet clover thickly as heavy sowing produces fine stemmed plants which cure easier and make more palatable feed. The type of soil admittedly controls thickness of sowing. His own light soil permits the maximum rates of seeding.

Fall Rye and Butter Texture

Mrs. Holmes, of Asquith, stated that butter-makers in her district were disappointed with fall rye. They discovered that it altered the texture of the butter-fat and produced an inferior type of finished product. Percy Reed, Saskatchewan dairy commissioner, observed that all soft feeds increased the olein, or soft fat of butter, while dry rations increased the proportion of stearin or hard fat. Butter-makers had to allow for that by using a lower churning temperature in the summer time when cows were on soft feed. Home butter-makers not conversant with this fact would invariably have trouble with the warmer spring temperature and concurrent appearance of lush rye pasture.

Mr. Whiting, of Yorkton, who said he was not a dairyman, but a grain farmer "gone broke" who was feeling his way into the cattle business, gave his experiences of fall rye. A neighbor experimented with two acres of fall rye which his cattle inconsiderately and so persistently consumed that he bought the field to save complications. Since then he has never been without it. Last year he sowed 65 acres which proved very popular to his neighbor's cattle.

Brome for Earliness

Brome came in for the usual knocks and boosts. One dairyman claimed that it was the first grass to make growth in the spring, being ten days ahead of native prairie grass. Another grower stated that ten acres of well-kept brome was worth a quarter-section of native pasture. A third recommended it for low spots because standing water will not kill it, a fact confirmed by experience with irrigation ditches which are often sown to brome to keep out weeds. The inevitable questions about brome eradication came out. One dairyman guaranteed that breaking and back-setting would do the job.

One ingenious idea came out in the question of utilizing straw. One cattle man stated that he now sowed sweet

Continued on Page 38

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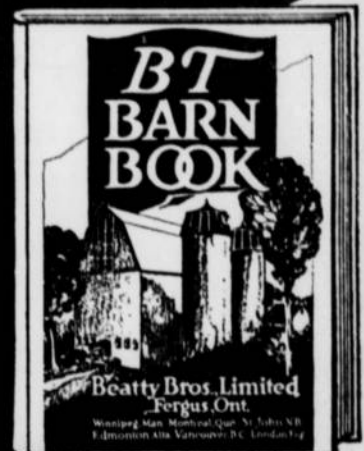
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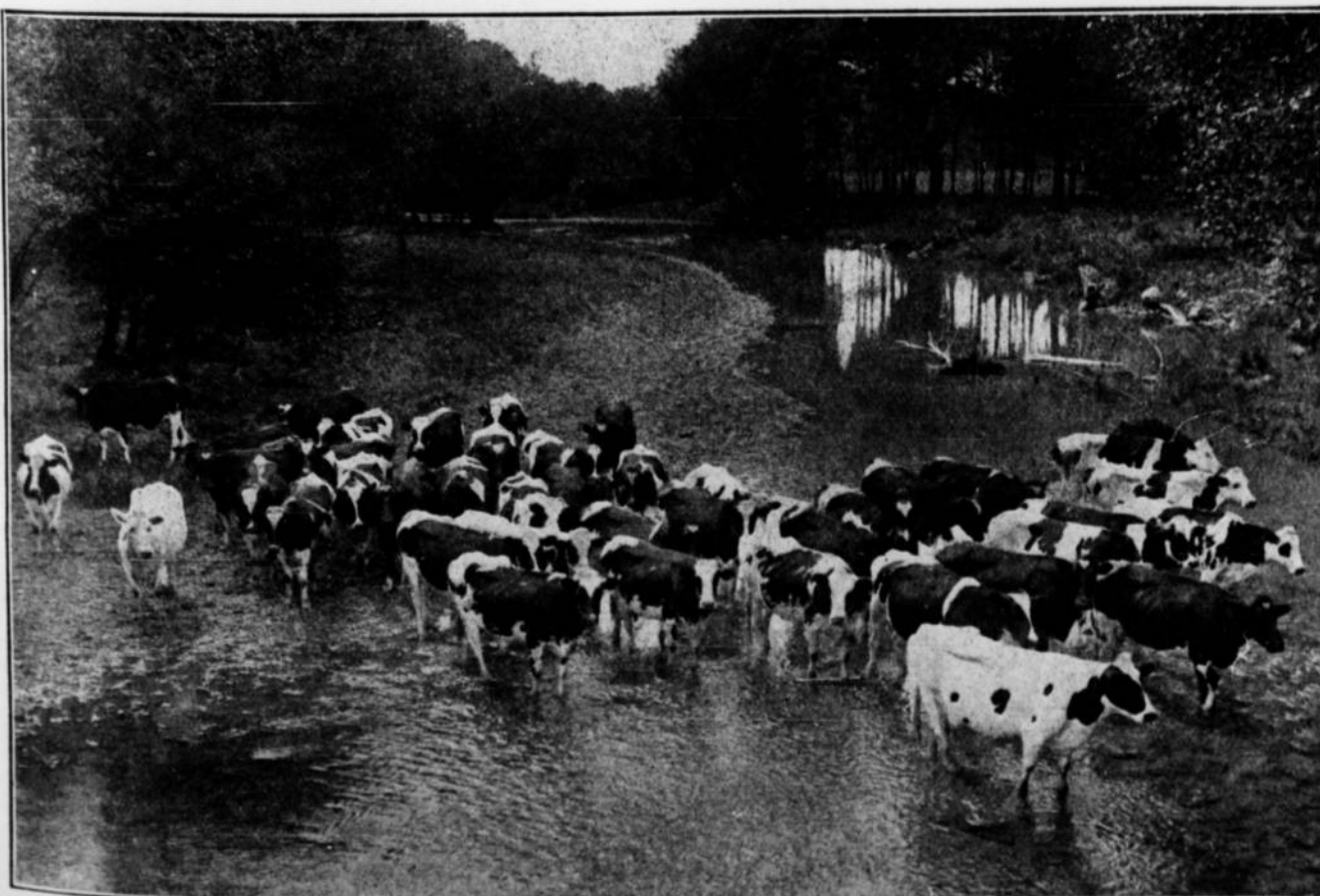
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Lessons of 1923 in Corn Growing

Reaffirms Previous Conclusions on Wisdom of Seed Selection and Seed Testing—By Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

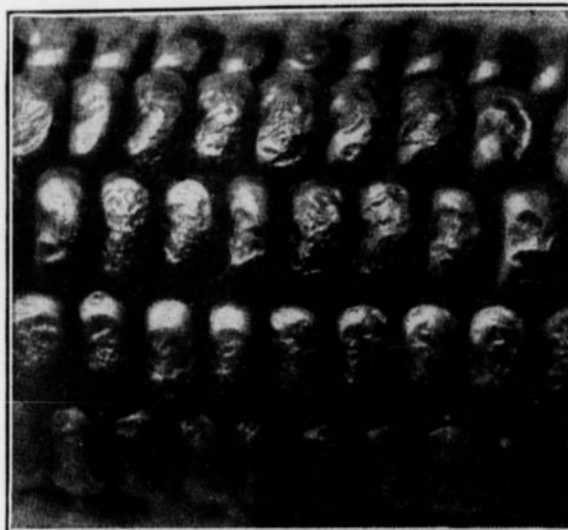
BETWEEN 1908 and 1914 we learned certain lessons about corn growing. Some of these I did not heed in 1923 and suffered heavy loss thereby. The first of these lessons was, always test your seed before you plant, no matter where you obtain it.

A further lesson I learned in those early trials was that fire-dried seed corn gives a higher yield, germinates a higher percentage and germinates quicker when sown than air or crib-dried seed. We have obtained all the information available from the leading corn authorities on this continent on the question of curing seed corn and their experience is the same as ours. I do not say that fire drying of seed corn is necessary everywhere in Western Canada, but it is necessary with us. Five years out of ten air-dried seed is quite satisfactory, the other five it is not. But any season the fire-dried seed will give the highest yield of ripe corn and the best results.

In the fall of 1922 we air or crib-dried most of our seed corn as we planned to plant a large acreage, and the dry fall seemed favorable for the purpose. We fire-dried a small quantity. In the spring to save time we shelled and then tested our seed. The right method which we have sometimes fol-

We purchased some North Dakota grown Northwestern Dent. It gave a splendid crop of fodder, but did not mature before the frost. Home-grown Northwestern Dent planted alongside matured before the frost. We will have to use North Dakota seed until we have the Manitoba grown article, but home-grown seed will give ripe corn when seed grown further south will not.

June and July were favorable corn-growing months. The mean August temperature was below normal; although in this section we had no August frosts the temperature dropped near the freezing point. The frosts which occurred on the nights of



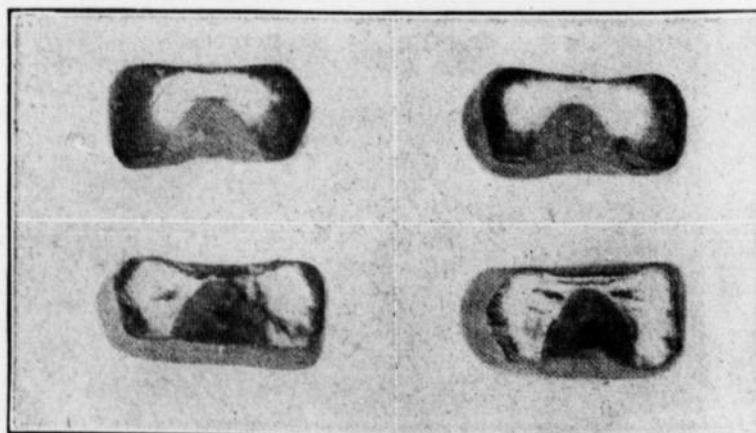
A Badly Frozen Ear of Flint Corn
(From Bulletin by Prof. James Murray).
Such an ear is useless for seed purposes.

September 10, 11 and 12, formed ice and were the earliest since 1917. The average date of the first killing frost here since 1908 has been September 21.

In a season like the past the superiority of the early flint varieties of corn stand out. They ripened where the Dent varieties did not. Back in 1911 we recommended Gehu Flint and North Dakota White Flint, as the best varieties of corn for grain production and do so still; they have stood the test of the years.

No Good Word for Squaw

Squaw corn is not to be recommended



Cross section of two normal and two frozen kernels of Flint corn. Note the dark germ, the loosened bran, also the flaky nature and wide distribution of starch in the frozen kernels.
(From Bulletin by Prof. James Murray).

lowed before was to test each ear of corn separately, that is what we will do in future. Our air-dried seed germinated 50 per cent., and our fire-dried seed 96 per cent. We purchased enough commercial seed to sow 35 acres, took the seed directly from the station and sowed eight acres that day, finishing up the field two days later. It failed to germinate; a sample sent the Dominion Seed Branch at Winnipeg, germinated 15 per cent. Right here I want to say, deal with our western seedsmen; you can trust them.

Selected and Unselected Seed

Our seed has given a high germination test this year. In making an individual ear test we have found the "Rag Doll" tester the best. Our selected seed yielded 40 bushels per acre, we sowed unselected seed as we were short of seed; it gave a good crop of fodder, but the grain yielded from ten to 25 bushels per acre.

for fodder or ensilage, it is next to useless for those purposes, the ears grow so close to the ground that it cannot be cut with the grain binder. We had a good crop of ripe corn in 1923, sown with the ordinary grain drill.

To those who want ripe corn I repeat the advice, sow thinly, cultivate often. Repeated experiments in the South and in Manitoba have proved that thick seeding decreases the yield of ripe ears per acre.

Cultivation makes the corn crop. To illustrate: one fault many growers find useless for those purposes, the ears grow so close to the ground they cannot be harvested. The height of the stalk regulates the height of the ear, as the ear is carried at a certain joint. Effective cultivation makes available an abundant supply of moisture and plant food for the growth of the stalk. By increasing the height of the stalk we

Continued on Page 21

Distributing Farm Risks

The Dairy Herd is the Keystone of this Manitoba Farmer's Income, Which Includes Also Profits From Raising Honey, Horses, Potatoes, Barley, Winter Rye and Sundry Other Products

"I AM not a dairyman," says J. C. Rippingale, who milks 14 cows on his 320-acre farm at Dugald, Man., "I am a mixed farmer." And then he goes on to tell of the dangers of one-crop farming, whether that crop be milk or potatoes or wheat or what not. "Right at this present moment," says he, "I am producing milk at a loss if the dairy end of my farm be considered by itself, but I couldn't make a living without it. As part of an intricate and interwoven business it sustains the rest of the structure. If I didn't have to hire every particle of out-of-door labor, save what I do myself, I would go more extensively into this apparently unprofitable branch of farming and emerge with a greater profit for the whole year's work."

Mr. Rippingale was brought up in the wheat-farming district of Essex, England. His father was a farm laborer who raised a family on the magnificent income of 11 shillings a week. He had a little advantage on some of us there—some of us who have had to learn our frugality in the last four years.

After a year spent as a hired man on a prairie wheat farm, Rippingale bought, in 1907, the quarter-section on which his buildings now stand. Let's make an inventory of what this new "farm" of his consisted of when he took it over, so that we will be able to make a better estimate of his progress. Fifty acres broken, cropped for many years, and then left to the encroachment of weeds. One straw-roofed stable just large enough to swing a cat in. A one-roomed shack with a single ply of boards.

It was five years before he could afford to buy a cow—he only buys when he can pay cash. That same year marked the appearance of his first shingle-roofed stable. From that time till the present, diversification has gone on continually, until now he counts his farm income from more than half a dozen sources.

Bees and the Dairyman

"The most profitable sideline on my farm today," says Mr. Rippingale, "is bee-keeping. Last year I had 200 pounds of surplus honey per hive plus 100 per cent. increase in colonies. I estimate that the increase paid for the labor and expense and that the surplus honey was clear profit. In my neighborhood we have been keeping bees for ten years, but never made any money out of them till the provincial government engaged Mr. Floyd as apiarist. He has changed the face of the whole country as far as bee-keeping is concerned. Practically all of my neighbors are doing as well as I am.

"Bee-keeping is the natural companion of dairying. The milking herd requires a man's time, early in the morning and late in the afternoon. These are just the times of day when it is impossible to do anything with bees. That's a noon-day job, and the hotter the better. Then there is the question of bee pasture. Sweet clover is by all odds the best cow pasture we have. And that same pasture is a paradise for bees. I have a brother-in-law who is making a living on ten acres of cultivated land with seven cows and ten hives of bees.

"Speaking of sweet clover, we have had to learn by experience that timothy and rye grass are very inferior feeds for the dairy cow. My first experience with sweet clover gave me an immediate increase in milk over what I had obtained from the previous ration composed of these hard grasses. In 1922 I had ten acres, last year 20, and in the coming year I will have 30 acres of sweet clover. I feed it to every class of stock on the place. Our horses were never before in such good condition as they have been since they wintered on this cheap roughage. It is always good for two cuttings. In years

of abundant moisture two cuttings have given us four tons of hay and an aftermath of 18 inches high of unsurpassable green manure to plow under in the fall. Even in dry years we get three tons per acre from the two cuttings."

A Profitable Fallow Substitute

"Situating close to Winnipeg, potatoes are often a very profitable crop. Here, again, is where my dairy herd returns an indirect profit. I get enough manure in a year to make a heavy application to ten acres of land which is prepared for potatoes. For five successive years I have sold from this acreage 2,000 bushels of spuds.

"As everyone knows, the weed problem is a vexing one in the Red River Valley. In the early years when I had a little new

locality. At the present time, excepting one old brood mare, I haven't one horse on the place over eight years old. They do me service up till the time they are prime for the market and then I pass them along.

"The horses have always been a source of great pride to us. In four years we won five firsts and one second at the local show. Since the practice of raising a few colts a year has gone out of favor in the locality, we find that the number of good stallions available is rapidly diminishing. Unless a change comes quickly we will have to quit this profitable sideline because of the difficulty of getting good stallion services.

"And surely there is money in small things," continued Mr. Rippingale. "We have a little flock of pure-bred White Rocks and there never was a day this winter when we did not get a dozen eggs. Comes in mighty handy when we could get as high as 70 cents a dozen for them in the city."

Garden Returns Profits

Nor has this farmer of many interests overlooked the garden as a source of pleasure and money. In 1911 he planted a windbreak around three sides of his house. Some of the Russian poplars in that break are now 25 to 30 feet tall. Golden willows there are, too, lending variety to the hue, and Manitoba maples grown from seed. Last year Mr. Rippingale planted 150 apple seedlings and the same number of seedlings of wild plums which he hopes to top work with improved varieties. His rhubarb patch has yielded as much as \$100 in one year.

"What can you afford to pay for land on which to conduct farming as you are doing it?" was the question asked of Mr. Rippingale. "I wouldn't be afraid," said he, "supposing that some misfortune stripped me of all my capital, to contract to pay \$70 an acre for land and pay for it in a reasonable time out of current earnings. Of course, that could only be done with a small acreage—40 acres or less. I am a strong exponent of small farms and better farming. If I was taking over 160 acres with very little first payment I would not want to pay more than \$45 an acre."

There are a lot of problems which Mr. Rippingale has not yet pretended to solve, but he has made headway in the matter of distributing risk. Comes rust, only ten per cent. of cash crop is affected. Comes flood, all that he does is to increase his barley acreage. Comes a time like two years ago when the price of potatoes was so low that they were not worth moving, he lost much less than the fellows who sowed large acreages. And the bulwark of the whole business is the dairy herd ready to consume feeds that become unsaleable through the accidents of season, providing occupation for the winter, and producing a commodity which brings in regular and unfailing cash returns.

Under our conditions silage will freeze in any silo, the extent of freezing depending on the type of silo and the kind of crop ensiled. The feeding of frozen silage however is not so injurious as many imagine it to be. It is true of course that, fed to dairy cows in full milk with systems relaxed and highly susceptible, it may very quickly upset the digestive system, but in the case of dry cows and young stock some frozen silage may be fed without danger of injury. It is none-the-less advisable to throw frozen material removed from the walls of silos aside in the stable or feed room, to permit of same thawing out before feeding.

Its bulk, high fibre content and low percentage of digestible nutrients renders silage quite unsuited to the digestive system of hogs.

"The makings of milk and honey." That is what Mr. Rippingale says of sweet clover.



The small farmer who diversifies can afford to pay 50 per cent. more for land than the man on larger acreage who depends on grain.

The top panel shows Mr. Rippingale cutting sweet clover hay with a binder.

My barnyard, in the spring, is littered with binder-twine bands, the remnants of sweet clover sheaves which the horses have picked over during the winter." In the centre panel they may be seen industriously at work.

Below: The provincial apiarist demonstrating with Mr. Rippingale's bee hives.

land I used to produce a carload of wheat each year, but that now is a thing of the past. The only land on which I now grow wheat is on the field which grew my potatoes in the previous year.

"On account of the prevalence of annual weeds, barley is my main cash crop. From my little acreage I sell anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 bushels a year. I also feed some to my cattle, not because I believe it is an ideal feed, but because I happen to have it.

"On our heavy land, too gummy for plowing in the spring, we do an immense amount of plowing between harvest and freeze-up. In order to keep down the weeds I have cultivated as much as five times in the spring before sowing. This makes seeding late and is another reason for preferring barley. I have seeded as late as June 10 and harvested 40 bushels of barley to the acre.

"I always manage to have 20 acres of fall rye. I get about the same yields of rye as I do of wheat, and although I know the price is low, I favor it because it is such a splendid weed fighter.

"For all this talk of variety of crops, we have no regular crop rotation. We are not able to follow one, because our land is so low that much of it is subject to spring flooding."

Made Money Out of Horses

"A lot has been said about the horse market, but it has never failed me and I have been selling horses continually since 1913. In the intervening years I have raised 18 colts and sold 18 horses at an average price of \$193. Didn't depend on the city market either; practically all of them were taken by farmers in the

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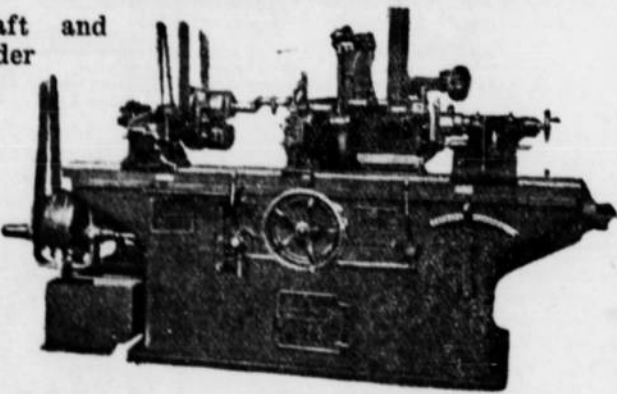


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CALGARY, ALBERTA

Milestones in Marketing

*An Historical Survey of the Marketing of Canadian Dairy Products Abroad—
By J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner*

A CONSIDERABLE trade in the export of dairy butter from Canada was carried on many years before the first creamery was started in 1873. Nearly 20,000,000 pounds of dairy butter was exported in 1872, chiefly to the United States. As the cheese factory system developed and drew milk from farms where dairy butter had been made, the surplus of butter for export declined to less than 2,000,000 pounds in 1889. After that year the exportable surplus of butter (now mostly creamery butter) increased again until the maximum of 34,000,000 pounds was reached in 1903. Then increased home consumption reduced the exports to less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1912-13. Just now the exports of butter from Canada are showing some increase, and the total quantity to be exported for the season of 1923 will be around 15,000,000 pounds, to which should be added the equivalent of about 12,000,000 pounds exported to the United States in the form of cream. The comparatively small volume of our butter exports and the irregularity of the shipments weaken our position in the export trade, but this will improve as the exports increase in volume, and there is every indication that they will do so.

The first cheese was exported from Canada in 1865, following the establishment of the first cheese factory in the preceding year. There was a steady development in the volume of cheese exports until the maximum of 233,000,000 was reached in 1904. Since that year the exports of cheese have declined. For the season of 1923 the total will probably be about 130,000,000 pounds, or something like 100,000,000 pounds less than it was 20 years ago. There was an increase in 1923 over the previous year.

Home Market Increases

The decrease in cheese exports is due partly to a greater consumption of cheese in Canada, but chiefly to the fact that large quantities of milk have been diverted from the cheese factories to supply towns and cities, and to the condensaries and milk powder factories. Variations in the volume of output of different products are unimportant so long as the total production of milk increases as it does every year.

It now remains to say something about the marketing of dairy produce for export from Canada. Prior to the advent of the cheese factory in 1864 any surplus of farm-made butter or cheese was chiefly exported to the United States by wholesale grocers. The export of dairy produce did not become a specialized business until after 1865.

At a meeting of the Ontario Dairymen's Association in the spring of 1873 it was decided to hold what were called "cheese fairs" at Ingersoll, Stratford and Belleville, and the first one was held at Ingersoll on May 20 of that year. The practice at first was for the salesmen to carry "plugs" of cheese to these fairs in glass bottles, where they were submitted to the buyers. On May 29, 1877, a new feature was introduced into the selling of cheese at Ingersoll, when the different lots were disposed of by auction, and thus the "call system" was established.

Origin of Cheese Boards

As the factories multiplied "cheese boards" were organized in the different districts in Ontario and to some extent in Quebec. The call system, or auction, has never been put in force at some of these markets, buyers and sellers simply coming together to bargain. In other cases the cheese and butter are brought to the market and sold under the trier.

This system of selling on "boards" has been developed to a greater extent in Canada than in any other country, but I am not certain whether the idea originated in Canada or New York State. I do know that no organization of this kind existed in New York as late as 1871. The cheese boards, through the reports of sales thereon, soon became the medium of information for salesmen as to the tendency of prices, and spoiled the chances which buyers had at one time of making scoops on a sudden rise in the market before the fact became generally known.

The export of cheese and butter from Canada has become a well organized and highly technical trade. To be successful an exporter requires to have an intimate knowledge of the peculiar tastes and preferences which exist in different dis-

tricts of the United Kingdom. It is a highly specialized business, at which a novice would be likely to fail.

In the early days the Montreal merchant acted as an agent of one or more importing houses in the old country, and confined his purchases to the orders which he received over the cable. In the case of a sudden rise in price the Canadian buyers were frequently able, in the absence of market reports, to make good bargains before the state of the market became known to the sellers. Later on some of the leading English firms established branches in this country, and in other cases a joint account arrangement between English or Scotch firms on the one hand and Montreal houses on the other was entered into, but no matter what the business arrangements were, the transactions in butter and cheese as between Canadian and Old Country firms have gradually been changed, until today the responsibility for initial purchase and determination of the price to be paid the producers rests largely with the Canadian exporters. In other words, they compete with each other in buying the outputs of the factories in the expectation of selling at a profit over the cable to correspondents in Great Britain. Sometimes they do make a profit and sometimes they do not.

The writer suggested some years ago that the ideal method for primary sales of butter and cheese for export would be to warehouse shipments at Montreal to be sold by auction after being graded. This plan has been carried out on quite a large scale for the disposal of cheese and butter produced in Quebec. A co-operative company is also handling Ontario butter and cheese in the same manner.

Economical Export Organization

Although there is some trading in butter and cheese between exporters, as a general rule the person or firm that buys from the producer is the one who exports. That is to say, there is usually only one middleman as far as the Canadian end of the trade is concerned. The exporter performs a useful service, and through his expert knowledge, already mentioned, he is able to market cheese or butter of varying characteristics to best advantage, according to the peculiar demands of different distributing centres in the United Kingdom.

It can fairly be said that the Canadian export trade in dairy products is well organized, well handled and that the producer gets a fair deal, especially under the new system of federal grading of all butter and cheese exported. There is a very small toll taken by the exporter over and above fixed expenses, such as freight, cartage, storage, cooperage, etc. The producer receives a larger percentage of the retail selling price of dairy products than he does for most farm products.

Some people are always worrying about new markets, forgetting or overlooking the fact that the United Kingdom is the world's greatest market for dairy produce. There will always be some trading in dairy produce between different countries for seasonal or geographical reasons, or to suit particular tastes, but the Old Country is the only permanent market of any importance at the present time.

I do not mean to say that if a person is offered more money for butter or cheese in any other market that he should not accept it, but as a general policy our interests will be best served by catering to the one market and increasing our surplus for that market. Our position would be strengthened by larger and more regular shipments. If we sell butter or cheese to any other country we simply displace that much from some other source, and that which is so displaced will meet us in competition at other points.

There has been a good deal said in recent years about improving marketing methods. In some instances the importance of marketing has been emphasized to such an extent as to monopolize attention which should have been directed to other and more important phases of the industry. There is no difficulty in finding a market at top prices for all the butter and cheese Canada can produce if the quality is right. All the problems of marketing butter and cheese will be solved when the quality of Canadian butter and cheese is recognized as second to none on the market. We have that reputation for cheese, and there is no reason why we should not secure it for our butter.

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The Penny-wise Feeder

Many Dairy Cows Receive Starvation Rations in Mistaken Effort to Economize

ONE-THIRD of the dairy cows in Western Canada are fed starvation rations. They do not get enough protein or a sufficient quantity of anything else to permit them to remain in good physical condition and produce profitable flows of milk. The dairy industry would be infinitely better off if one-third of the cows were sold and the other two-thirds fed and cared for properly.

Sounds kind of dogmatic to talk as positively as that. But the Indiana experiment station has proved that to be the case in their state where farmers have access to a wider variety of feeds than we have in these prairie provinces. They selected a number of farm cows of good dairy conformation and kept track of them for a year in the hands of their farm owners. Then to prove that these farmers could raise their profits by a more liberal and studied system of feeding they bought the cows outright, took them to the station farm and fed a ration based upon milk production needs, with the result that under the improved conditions of feeding the five cows gave as much as eight and a half cows under the old regime.

The first thought that comes to the mind of the practical farmer whose eyes scan the results of this experiment is, "That's all very well for a government institution where the cattle have the best of housing and eat from mangers filled by the public purse." An examination of the cost of production under the low ration-low return plan and the cost of production under the policy followed at the college farm disposes of this view. These are the figures:

	Ave. lbs. milk produced.	Ave. lbs. fat produced.	Ave. feed cost.	Average return above feed cost.	Total return above feed cost.
On farms	5,063.8	202.9	\$43.72	\$ 77.46	\$387.30
At Purdue	8,662.2	316.8	72.34	135.04	675.20

In studying the system of feeding followed on the farms where these cows were kept it was noted that not enough total roughage was fed and it consisted chiefly of timothy hay, corn fodder, shredded stover, cornstalks, and straw. Not enough silage was fed through the winter and in many cases no silage was fed. The meal mixture fed these cows contained too small a quantity of protein and, with the roughages fed, did not make a balanced ration. They were starved for protein. In some instances no meal was used to supplement the roughage. It was found that too much dependence was being placed upon the value of pasture, some of these cows being left on pasture until nearly Christmas time. When these same cows were fed all the alfalfa hay and corn silage they would consume and a mixture of meal consisting of four parts ground corn, two parts ground oats, and one part oil meal, they increased their records over the previous year about 65 per cent.

The cost figures given above do not include the cost of labor nor the overhead, but there can be no doubt in the mind of any one familiar with cost figures but what the extra cost under the better conditions at the college were not many times accounted for in the 74 per cent. increased profit based on feed consumption alone.



Not the Best Kind of a Watering Place

What is the Cheapest Concentrate?

Oil Cake Is Not Widely Known in Western Canada, But Will Come Continually More Into Its Own As We Use Larger Quantities of Carbonaceous Corn

IT is hard to interest the average grain farmer who is keeping a few grade cows in the scientific compounding of rations. Either he feels that is a complex subject which he cannot hope to master, or else he feels that with cheap oats, a wealth of roughage, and possibly a supply of silage, he possesses "the makings" of the most economical and well-balanced ration possible.

With the Winnipeg price of feed oats at 37 cents and the farm price of that grain all the way from the grain exchange price down to 20 cents, the average farmer who does a little dairying on the side is much more concerned about finding a means of converting his oats into some cheaper rations for cows. And any effort to interest the dairy farmer, who can and

does grow some rough grain, in the subject of purchased concentrates must start out with the frank admission that when these home-grown grains go below a certain level, the part of wisdom is to make the best use possible of them and to forget all about mill feeds. Question—what is that price level?

The cheapest part of a ration is always the roughage. Hay, straw, silage, roots provide the necessary bulk in a ration. But they are all lacking in proteins. This has to be made up by the use of grains or other substances high in protein. If the roughage be rich in protein, like alfalfa, or any of the clovers, cows will perform well with practically no concentrates at all. If the roughage be very scant in protein, like straw, a concentrate correspondingly rich in protein must be

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You, too, can have the position you want in the work of your choice. No matter what your age, your occupation, your education, or your means—you can do it! All we ask is the chance to prove it—without obligation on your part or a penny of cost. Just mark and mail this coupon and you will receive full particulars.

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Canada to be of the best possible service to the public, and through its
special representatives in the East, in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden,
Denmark, and other European countries, it will be able to bring to Canada
large numbers of immigrants, male and female, who in a short time should
become permanent and desirable settlers. The great obstacle in the past
has been the uncertainty of immediate employment for the new arrival
and farmers can assist colonization work by employing their help through
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employed. Concentrates are accordingly
valued largely upon the percentage of
protein they contain. Bran with 12.5 per
cent. of protein is more valuable pound
for pound in balancing a starchy ration
than oats, which has 9.7 per cent. protein.
And, similarly, oats is much better than
corn, which has only 7.7 per cent. protein
besides a super-abundance of fat and
energy-producing compounds which the
dairyman is trying to get away from.

Speaks for Oil Cake

At the Moose Jaw Dairymen's con-
vention, F. L. Mitchell, a well-known
Ayrshire breeder of Golden, B.C., spoke
warmly of the good results that he had
obtained in feeding oil cake meal. This
is the richest protein feed that the Western
Canadian farmer ever gets access to,
being exceeded only by a few other feeds,
most important of which is cotton-seed
cake, a product of the south, made pro-
hibitive for us by high freight rates.

Oil cake meal is a by-product of the
linseed oil mills. There are two such
mills in Western Canada, one at St.
Boniface, Man., and one at Medicine Hat,
Alta. In the process of extracting the
valuable linseed oil, flax is ground, heated
and pressed. The oil is so thoroughly
extracted that the residue, oil cake, after-
ward ground into a meal, is relatively
poor in fat, but correspondingly richer in
all the other compounds which are to be
found in the flax seed itself.

From time immemorial, oil cake meal
has been a great favorite with dairymen.
Besides its high protein content—33 per
cent. by the most modern extracting
methods—it is cooling and laxative, pro-
motes active digestion, and gives a
wonderfully glossy coat to cattle receiving
it. Its tonic and laxative effect is an
important factor in maintaining health in
a herd during the long season when grass
is not available, and therefore gives this
feed a value which is not properly meas-
ured when its protein value alone is taken
into consideration.

Relative Values

But let's forget all these other advan-
tages and compute on a protein basis alone
how much a farmer can afford to pay for
it. Or, as the price of oil cake meal is
fixed by the manufacturers, let's calculate
the other way, let's estimate how low
other feeds should be before the farmer
should cut out buying oil cake.

After listening to Mr. Mitchell's declara-
tion of the virtues of oil cake meal, the
writer priced it at the mill in Winnipeg—
\$2.50 per 100-pound sack when bought
in one-sack lots, a little cheaper for the
man who can buy more. Let's take the
case of the man who must pay 50 cents
to get it shipped out to his town, say
100 miles from the mill. If that sack of
33 per cent. oil meal costs \$3.00 at the
point of consumption it is just as cheap
as oats at 30 cents per bushel or bran at
\$22.75 per ton.

At prevailing prices oil cake should be
replacing bran in every dairy herd within
a big radius of the mills. It is not possible
to speak so definitely when deciding to
what extent oil cake may replace oats.
In no case is it wise to feed heavy quan-
tities of oil cake, no matter how cheap.
Six pounds per cow per day would be a
very heavy ration, and even in lesser
quantities cows must be gradually habitu-
ated to its use. In good feeding practice
two or three pounds per day is a much
more common weight of oil cake in the
ration.

Get me right about this: the writer is not
advocating selling oats at a loss to be re-
placed entirely with purchased concen-
trates. The man who is growing his own
grain should, for the sake of economy,
utilize as much of that home-grown pro-
duct as possible in his rations. The cow
will pay you more for your oats than the
elevator man. Oil cake meal should be
regarded as a supplement to oats—a very
valuable supplement which will give cattle
a bloom which oats alone will not give—
an economical supplement which may par-
tially replace oats when the price of that
grain advances—a supplement which
must be fed in small quantities, as one
pound of meal is worth three-and-one-third
pounds of oats in balancing a starchy ration.

If the feeder is obliged to use upsome bar-
ley by feeding to the dairy cows, oil cake
meal has even a greater value than when
used with oats, for it helps to correct some
of the deficiency which barley has as a
dairy cow's grain.

As prices now stand, the farmer who
cannot get more than 25 cents on the
farm for his oats must use oil cake spar-
ingly, not more than enough to get the
medicinal value of it. A pound per day
per cow will secure this end. The man

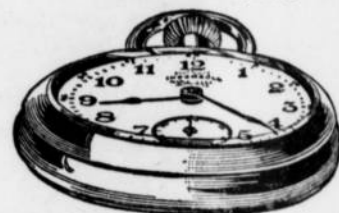


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solicit your shipments to our offices at
either Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton
or Head Office at Winnipeg.

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and horse hair by shipping to

CARRUTHERS

HIDE AND FUR CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Don't speculate—sell often—take profits

who can get more than 25 cents for his oats should use relatively more oil cake.

Lessening the Cost

The example used above makes the most unfavorable comparison possible for oil cake. A single sack shipped 100 miles makes the stuff dearer than what it ought to cost at country points. If it cannot be purchased locally, why shouldn't enterprising creameries, which are vitally interested in keeping up the winter milk flow of the herds of their patrons, act as distributing agents for linseed oil mills, shipping large quantities, thereby giving their patrons the advantage of lower prices and cheaper freight rates? This is the proper business for which co-operative creameries exist.

It might even be necessary for the creamery to do a little missionary work in introducing this valuable mill feed into a community, for in the embryonic stage of Western dairying very few producers know of its virtues. Its universal employment elsewhere indicates that once used its popularity is forever established.

The case of the dairymen near Winnipeg who buy most of their feeds is very clear. Buying oats at 37 cents is equivalent to paying \$3.70 per cwt. for oil cake, or \$28 per ton for bran.

The man who is raising calves on

skimmed milk, or practically without any milk, will find oil cake an indispensable feed. Last year's dairy issue of The Guide contained an article by Prof. J. M. Brown, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, showing that such calves could be raised on a home-made mixture composed largely of oil cake meal, sifted oats, ground flax and shorts, just as satisfactorily as on a commercial calf meal, and that the home-made meal cost about one-third of the prepared meal. The dairyman who is using oil cake regularly for his cows does not have to purchase small quantities for his calves, so the cost for the latter use would be even less than for the man who restricts the use of oil cake to growing dairy stock.

It is well to warn against a confusion which commonly arises between oil cake meal and linseed meal, as they are both turned out by the same mills. Linseed meal is nothing more nor less than ground flax. The cheapest way to obtain that is to grow it and grind it at home. It has a place in compounding rations because of its high oil content, but as a protein food it has only little more than half the value of oil cake, for its protein content is 20.6 per cent. against 31 to 34 per cent. for oil cake, depending on the efficiency of oil extraction.

Serviceability of Trench Silos

G. H. Hutton Says No Trouble Experienced in Ordinary Soils From Drainage Water or Crumbling Walls

QUESTIONS regarding the permanence of trench silos, their worth in wet soils, and their value in producing high quality silage are commonly recurring.

In a speech before the Manitoba Dairy Convention, George H. Hutton, who has done so much to popularize "the poor man's silo," treated these queries in a very complete way. Said Mr. Hutton:

"The trench type of silo is so simple that its very simplicity has operated against the general acceptance of the fact that silage will keep well in a trench. A trench without floor and unlined with concrete or lumber is the cheapest kind of silo, and is proving effective in thousands of cases throughout the west. Our company is now storing silage on several farms in this type of container, and we find that it is quite satisfactory. There are some very sandy soils that will not retain an upright side, where concrete lining will be necessary, but even then this type of silo has advantages over the upright type in that silage does not freeze, it can be tramped into the silo to better advantage, and in consequence spoils to a lesser degree. We have trench silos this year where the surface spoilage is not more than one inch in depth, and there is, of course, no spoilage of ensilage at all at the sides, and there is practically no frost in the ensilage. I believe that the upright type of silo will have its sup-

porters in that it is a convenient container from which to feed, and in many cases permits of the silage being brought closer to the buildings where the feeding is to be done. However, I am satisfied that the trench silo will bring silage within the reach of thousands of farmers throughout the west who otherwise would be compelled to do without it altogether, because of the cost of the upright type of silo.

"I do not regard it as a difficult matter to provide the necessary drainage. We have silos located on two farms which are under irrigation, the top of the silo being only a few inches above the level of the ground where irrigation water is run.

Effect of Rains

"As to the effect of rains on silos only partially emptied the previous winter, I am inclined to believe that if water stayed in the silo that it would be injurious, but that if there was sufficient drainage to carry away the surface water I do not think that normal rainfall on the surface of the silo alone would accumulate water in the bottom of the trench. We have silos on very heavy clay soils where there is only sufficient drainage to keep surface water from running in, and there has been no accumulation of water in the silo during the summer.

"The method of feeding from the trench silo is by feeding off the end



Mr. McKillican's Pit Silo at Brandon

Two Streams of Profit



Cash Income every day



Bank Account



Buying Power

CREAM TO SELL
With a
DE LAVAL Separator

No matter what your system of farming may be or where you live, you need a De Laval Separator and some cows.

Cows furnish the best market for your feeds, and they keep the fertility of the soil on your farm.

Then the De Laval separates the cream, which brings you in a steady cash income, and leaves the skim-milk in the best condition for feeding calves, pigs and chickens.

This is the surest, safest and most profitable system of farming—and the De Laval Separator has made it possible. It is the original separator, skims cleaner, lasts longer, turns easier than any other. There are over 2,500,000 De Laval Separators in use the world over—about as many as all the rest put together.



SKIM MILK TO GROW ANOTHER CROP



Calves



Pigs



Chickens

The New De Laval Separator

is the best cream separator ever made. It has many improvements and refinements, among which is a self-centering bowl which makes the separator run smoothly and makes it skim cleaner and last longer.

The De Laval Milker

If you are milking ten or more cows by hand, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. They are giving remarkable satisfaction on thousands of farms.

Sold on Easy Terms or Installments

Send Coupon for Free Catalog

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd., Dept. 986
Montreal Peterborough Winnipeg
Edmonton Vancouver

Send me your Separator ☐ Milker ☐ catalog (check which).

Name.....

Town.....

Province..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

EDMONTON SPRING SHOW

April 1-5, 1924

Prize List now out

Increased Prize Money offered in many classes, and particularly for children's competitions.

Entries close March 17th.

Write for Bull Sale Catalogue, also for Edmonton Exhibition Calendar for 1924

W. J. STARK, Manager, Edmonton, Alta.

Keep them Fit



Prompt application of this powerful remedy, Gombault's Caustic Balsam, at the beginning of trouble, will keep your horses on the job.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam is imported from France, and made from highly concentrated oils, it has greater penetration than any liniment or ointment.

No more cautery or firing—Gombault's Caustic Balsam is as effective as a red hot iron and will not leave scar or blemish nor any soreness or stiffness. Hair returns to its natural color.

No equal for human use.

It scatters congestion and kills pain. The old reliable remedy for over forty years! Economical because of unequalled strength. \$1.50 a bottle at your druggist's—or sent direct on receipt of price. Try it. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ontario. Sole Distributors for Canada. 10

It is a quick and effective remedy for Capped Hock, Curb, Splint, Thoroughpin, Wind Galls, Strained Tendons, Barbed Wire Cuts, Fistula, etc.

COMBAULT'S Caustic BALSAM

A Full Crop of Healthy Calves after Contagious Abortion had been stopped

Hundreds of breeders have brought their calf crop back to normal through the aid of Bowman's Remedy for Contagious Abortion. Bowman's Remedy not only cleans up animals that are badly infected with Abortion germs, but also prevents any further spread of the disease through the herd; and usually cures cases of sterility that abortion has caused.

Bowman's Abortion Remedy

will put an end to your Contagious Abortion troubles whether in cattle or in hogs. Besides Contagious Abortion, the Bowman Remedy is guaranteed to stop retained placenta, white scours, and calf pneumonia.



ERICK BOWMAN
Discoverer Bowman's Remedy

Write today
Find out all about the Bowman Remedy. See what it has done and is doing to help stockmen and dairymen to win the fight against Contagious Abortion. I will be glad to mail you full information. Send me a postal today.

NOW MADE IN CANADA

Bowman's Abortion Remedy is now made in Canada, and is sold in the Dominion at the same price as that prevailing in the U.S.A.
No further trouble about Customs Duty or exchange on money remitted. No money order to buy—we ship C.O.D.

ERICK BOWMAN REMEDY CO.

OF CANADA LTD.
Sole manufacturers of Erick Bowman's Abortion Remedy for Canada and Great Britain
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SOILVITA

The Grain Growers' Friend

It promotes Rapid, Healthy Growth, Increases the Yield, Hastens Maturity, and helps RESIST RUST.

SOILVITA is a combined culture (Bacteria) which produces plant food, thus promoting healthy, rapid growth and consequent early maturity.

SOILVITA is not a fad. It is a scientific application of the most wonderful discovery in plant life research.

SOILVITA has been tested and is recommended by users to do all we claim for it, by grain growers who tried it under actual field conditions for several years.

Manitoba's Premier Grain Grower Uses

SOILVITA

Mr. Sam Larcombe, who won the sweepstakes at the "Soil Products Show" of Manitoba, 1923, used "Soilvita," and writes us regarding its use, in part, as follows:

"I then threshed carefully by hand Marquis wheat, and three new varieties of my own, yielding from 16 to 18 per cent. in favor of 'Soilvita' treatment. Oats from 22 to 24, and Barley from 18 to 20 per cent.

"I have found the field grains treated to be plumper and weighed more to the measured bushel generally; it all ripened from four to six days earlier. I also used it on corn, peas, beans and potatoes. Potatoes giving from 14 to 18 per cent. in favor of 'Soilvita' treatment; peas and beans, after ripening, 16 to 20, and corn in stock from 22 to 26. In grass the difference was more pronounced.

"I look for a great future for your 'Soilvita.'"

SOILVITA Helps Resist Rust

Rust is a disease. Strong, healthy plants have a greater resistant power, and it was successfully proven through Mr. Larcombe's experience that "SOILVITA" helps resist rust. Mr. Larcombe raised prize-winning crops in the centre of a rust-infected district.

HOW TO USE "SOILVITA"

"Soilvita" comes in liquid form ready for use. Use it as received, by sprinkling in the same way as you treat seed for smut.

COST PER ACRE

One gallon of "Soilvita" will treat sufficient grain to sow four acres; figured in barrel quantities, cost per acre would be 30c.

PRICES F.O.B. WINNIPEG:

5 Gallons	\$ 10.00	1 Barrel, approximately	25
10 Gallons	\$17.50	Gallons	\$30.00
Barrels, approximately 44 Gallons			\$50.00

USE THIS ORDER FORM

SOILVITA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg.

Please ship to _____ (Name)

Station _____

Quantity _____ "Soilvita" for which

I enclose \$ _____ in payment.

All orders for less than \$10 must be accompanied with Money Order in full, and shipping charges will be prepaid. Orders \$10 or over must be accompanied by Money Order for 25 per cent. of amount; balance C.O.D. If cash accompanies order in full, we will prepay freight to your station. Send cash in full and save freight.

in much the same way as one would cut from a loaf of bread.

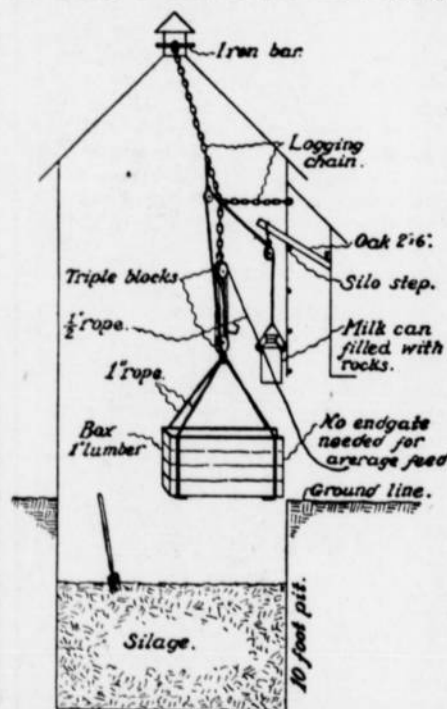
"We have trenches capable of holding 250 tons of silage, and as I say, have found them to keep the silage exceedingly well. The main point in this connection, of course, as in the upright type of silo, is thorough tramping. This can be done in the trench with horses, and therefore can be done more thoroughly than is usually possible in the upright type."

Silage Hoist

A country reader sends us the following, with accompanying cut:

"I am sending description and diagram of a home-made device for lifting ensilage from a deep-pitted silo, where the chore boy has the feeding to do alone, and to offset the disagreeable job of pitching the silage up, and for the farmer who does not wish to install some device more expensive. For a 20 or 25 basket container I made a box five feet long, two feet eight inches high, and wide enough to fit into the groove in the doorway of the silo, so that when hauled up the end of the box will have a tendency to rest on the edge of the floor and be steady to pitch the silage from. Pine lumber is preferable, and I used eightpenny nails so it can be taken apart easily when it is to be stored away. The inch ropes are placed around each end of the box so a few nails will hold it securely.

"I use a triple block and a half-inch rope for hoisting, as shown by the diagram. It should be noted that the chain is fastened in the ventilator opening in the top of silo, as I had no hook in ceiling of roof to fasten the chain to; but as this chain must be drawn direct over the centre of hoist to prevent swaying



Silage Hoist for Deep Pit Silo. D-399.

of box, I fastened a chain from the step over to the chain in centre and adjusted it so as to keep the box close to the wall at all times. It was a little heavy hoisting, so I improved the operation greatly by making a weight to offset the weight of box. This weight consisted of an old milk can filled with sand or rocks and was attached to an inch rope run overhead through a pulley and down to the ropes on the box. This works practically automatically, so that the only weight to be lifted is that of the silage itself.

"I have used this about a month now, and find it very convenient and satisfactory in every way. I made it all in one day between chore hours, so that any handy man can install this simple device. It should be kept in mind that everything of this sort must be rigidly made and fastened securely to assure safety and no accidents and so that one can jump into the box and ride down with it when refilling. I hope this will reach some reader who is wanting such a device or will give some reader an idea which he can adapt to his own conditions."

Horses even are more susceptible than sheep to injury from mouldy feed. For the reason, therefore, that even in the best of silage pockets of mould may develop, it cannot be considered a safe

feed for horses. Roots are valuable for toning up the digestive system of horses, and silage, could it's soundness be relied upon, might be used in place of roots for this purpose. Until fuller knowledge is gained, however, of the control of moulds in silage it is perhaps best considered as an unsuitable feed for horses.

Progress in Prairie Dairying

The year 1923 saw maintained the phenomenal gain which has featured returns from all the prairie provinces for the past dozen years. As an index of the increasingly large number of people who are looking to the dairy cow to provide part of the family income, one may take the steady increase in the make of creamery butter which reached the enormous total of 47,000,000 pounds, much of which now finds an outlet in export markets. Alberta has sent butter successfully to Europe by way of the Panama Canal, a trade that is bound to increase. The Orient is said from unofficial reports to have taken 2,000,000 pounds of butter from the West, a large portion of which has come from the province which ten years ago was considered as the land of the cowboy.

For the first time Saskatchewan outstripped Manitoba as a producer of creamery butter, and as her home market is smaller Saskatchewan will enjoy the distinction of sending more of her product outside her own boundaries.

Creamery Butter Products

	Alta.	Sask.	Man.
1913	4,115,587	1,414,491	3,929,622
1914	5,444,806	2,716,400	4,761,355
1915	7,544,148	3,857,862	5,839,667
1916	8,521,784	4,337,958	6,574,510
1917	8,944,171	4,208,759	7,526,356
1918	9,053,237	5,009,014	8,450,132
1919	11,822,890	6,622,572	8,256,711
1920	11,821,291	6,638,895	7,666,802
1921	13,048,493	7,030,053	8,550,105
1922	15,417,070	8,901,145	10,559,601
1923	17,750,000	10,867,010	10,730,130

Tables showing the total value of dairy products do not serve very well for purposes of comparison between the provinces, as in these tables the same items are not included. It is quite apparent, for instance, that the value of creamery butter and cheese accounts almost for the whole total of \$22,000,000 shown. Prof. Marker states in forwarding these that he believes the figures for the value of butter are too low, and that a revised estimate will correct the defect. Saskatchewan figures are relatively high, because Commissioner Reed has included the value of milk consumed on farms.

Value of Dairy Products Alberta, 1923

Creamery Butter	\$17,750,000
Cheese	1,850,000
Other Products	3,375,000
Total	\$22,975,000

Saskatchewan, 1923

Creamery Butter	\$ 3,640,448
Dairy Butter	4,750,000
Cheese	23,750
Ice Cream	552,704
Sweet Cream	291,863
Milk	9,607,328
Total	\$18,835,399

Manitoba, 1923

Creamery Butter	\$ 3,648,251
Dairy Butter	2,000,969
Cheese	50,000
Milk	4,877,187
Ice Cream	560,078
Sweet Cream	1,361,457
Total	\$12,503,942

One hears nothing but commendation of government cream grading now that this has been effected. Undoubtedly the cost of it has been more than returned in the educational effect it has had in raising the quality of the product. In two of the provinces cream grading on the present basis is a thing of one year's application so that the benefits have hardly had a chance to appear. The cream grader's reports are summarized below:

Results of Cream Grading

	Alta. Jan. 1 Dec. 31	Sask. May 1 Dec. 31	Man. May 1 Oct. 31
Table Cream	4.1	4.8	13.1
Special	39.1	19.9	6.7
No. 1	40.5	55.4	56.5
No. 2	16.1	19.6	23.1
Off-grade2	.3	.6
	100	100	100

One hopeful factor which is not revealed in the figures is the continual tendency toward more winter dairying. It is a practice attended with not a little difficulty in this rigorous climate and is bound to wait for its full development on better buildings, but the increases registered indicate that farmers appreciate the greater profit which comes from contributing to off-season production.

A Feeder's Views on Silage

Rates of Feeding—Need of Balancing in Order to Meet the Requirements of Milk Production

SILAGE belongs to that class of feeds known as roughage, which includes all the coarse parts of a ration, such as hay, straw, fodder corn, etc. It differs, however, from most other forms of roughages fed during winter, in the respect that it possesses succulence or juiciness—an essential attribute where one is concerned with maintaining the milk flow or the vigor and thrift of growing animals.

The value of succulence in a ration cannot well be over-estimated nor yet can it be measured in terms of food value. We know from our own experience the value of some succulent material for maintaining the human body and digestive system in good condition and stimulating the appetite. In summer we consume quantities of vegetables and fresh fruits and consider such indispensable; in winter, in every well-ordered home, these in their canned form supply the craving for something succulent. Now, what fruits and vegetables are to us, silage is to our livestock. Apart from its food value—of which it has considerable—silage is, therefore, invaluable as a "conditioner."

Sweet and Sour Silage

The kind and maturity of crop and the manner of filling silos are the factors which determine the ultimate quality of silage. Very immature crops yield a wet, sour silage which plays havoc with the digestive system, causing incessant "scouring" and general derangement.

This explains the rather indifferent results which in isolated instances have attended the feeding of silage. It is possible, of course, to have some crops too mature for ensiling purposes. Such, for example, is sunflower, which, if even 75 per cent. mature, is much too fibrous or "woody." Corn, on the other hand, cannot be too mature, the best silage being obtained from same when ears are in the glazed stage. With very mature corn it is sometimes necessary to use water when ensiling, otherwise it does not pack in the silo sufficiently to exclude air, resulting in pockets of mould being developed. For the same reason, when filling, corn should be very thoroughly tramped and leaf and cob evenly distributed over the silo surface.

If the cut corn is tramped in, as deposited by the blower, the cobs will be all on one side and leaves on the other. The leaves, being light, are difficult to compact properly. Wherefore there is great danger of all of this side of the silo going bad.

Comparative Uses

Silage finds its best use fed to cattle, although under certain conditions it may be fed advantageously to sheep and even horses.

Spring-calving beef cows may be brought through the winter very cheaply and successfully on 30 to 40 pounds of good silage, together with five to eight pounds of hay or other form of roughage. Fall-calving cows require some grain, but

silage stimulates the milk flow, resulting in better-grown, more vigorous calves in spring. Heifers should have all the silage they will consume, which, with alfalfa hay, makes a complete ration, but with the low-grade hays some grain is required.

Bulls may be very easily overfed on silage. The mistake is frequently made of endeavoring to maintain the herd sire in thin breeding condition by feeding an excess of roughage and little or no grain. Male breeding animals should not, it is true, be maintained in too high a condition, but on the other hand excessive feeding of roughage leads to impairment of vigor and occasionally to complete impotency.

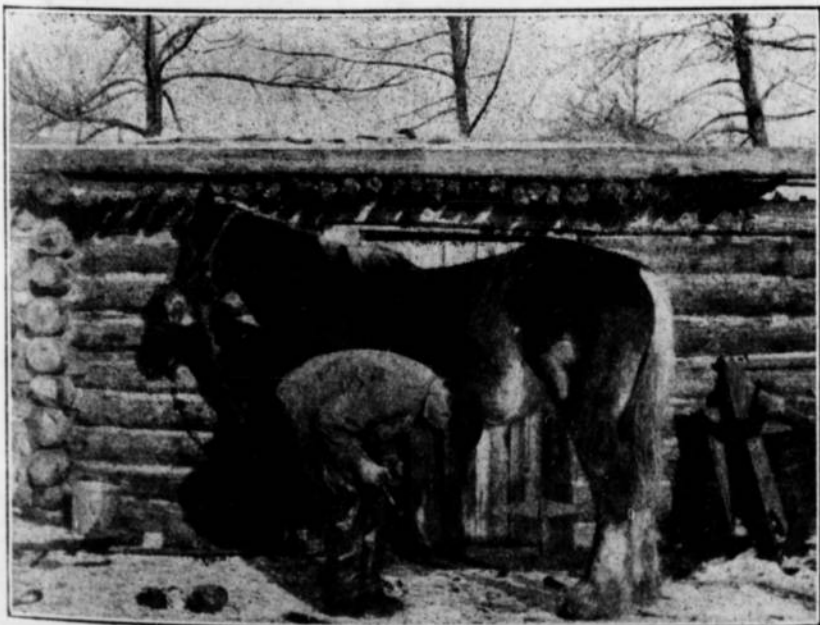
Again, an excessive quantity of silage may, in the case of bulls, induce such distension of the abdomen as to render coition impossible. There is no particular reason for feeding silage to bulls other than to keep the bowels in good condition, and for this purpose a ration of 15 pounds daily is sufficient.

Rates of Feeding Silage

Many factors must be taken into consideration in determining the rate of feeding. Feeder steers which have not been accustomed to silage must be started very easily, otherwise scouring will result and consequent set backs which the feeder is most anxious to avoid. Under the circumstances 20 pounds per day may be sufficient, working up to the maximum of 35 pounds. For the best results in a long feed silage is best fed heavily with less grain during the first part of the period and lighter with heavier grain ration during the latter part. Breeding beef cows may receive the succulent in quantities as large as they will clean up, which usually means a consumption of 30 to 40 pounds. Dairy cows consume around 40 pounds of corn silage and slightly more of sunflower by reason of greater weight for equal bulk.

One of the most outstanding advantages of silage is its ability to render palatable and acceptable much of low grade roughage—wild hay and straw—which would not otherwise be consumed or find a market. By chaffing and mixing several hours before feeding with silage, the otherwise unpalatable roughage is rendered palatable.

It is well to bear in mind that silage is comparatively deficient in protein. It therefore gives best results when fed in conjunction with leguminous roughages such as alfalfa, clover, vetches and pea straw. In feeding for milk production it is particularly necessary to remember this, since a sufficiency of protein is essential if cows are to maintain their milk flow for a reasonable time after freshening. Where silage is fed, therefore, in conjunction with ordinary low grade roughage, the ration for milk production should be balanced with such protein concentrates as bran and oil cake meal.



The Homestead Smithy

Over a large part of what was formerly range country, the picturesque "man with the chaps" is being transformed into a cow-milker.

"FARGO BRAND" SEED CORN



North Dakota Grown

For Shipment From Winnipeg

The demand for Seed Corn promises to be large in Western Canada this season. In anticipation of this demand we are making Car Load Shipments to Winnipeg, for easy and quick distribution to Dealers or to Farmers direct where the dealer does not handle

FARGO BRAND SEED CORN

By this method the saving in freight is only one of the advantages; the chief advantage is in avoiding the annoying delays and bother due to customs regulations—a great convenience when in a hurry.

The quantity of good Seed Corn suitable is not large. The price now is fair; our guess is that it can not go lower; it is more likely to advance.

We are offering the following varieties of strictly North Dakota Grown Corn for shipment from Winnipeg, **no extra charge being made for bags.** The Corn is sacked in new 11 ounce Jute bags, even weight 2 bushels per bag.

Northwestern Dent —per bushel of 56 pounds—\$3.00 sacked North Dakota White Dent —per bushel of 56 pounds—\$3.00 sacked Minnesota 23 —per bushel of 56 lbs.—\$3.00 sacked Gehu Flint —per bushel of 56 lbs.—\$3.25 sacked	Minnesota 13 —per bushel of 56 pounds—\$3.00 sacked Golden Dent —per bushel of 56 pounds—\$3.00 sacked Yellow Fodder Corn —Southern grown—per bushel of 56 pounds—\$1.50 sacked North Dakota White Squaw Flint —per bushels of 56 lbs.—\$3.25 sacked
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Prices quoted are for delivery at Winnipeg Warehouse, Boulton's Storage, 230 Princess St. Send your remittance in the form of Postal or Express Money Orders to Fargo Seed House, Fargo, North Dakota, and the Corn will be shipped to you from our stock at Winnipeg.

This offer good only until April 1st. Act now and save yourself the inconvenience of having to order later.

Send for our complete catalog giving prices on a complete list of Field Seed and Seed Grain, as well as Garden Seed. Seed Corn, however, is the only item carried in stock at Winnipeg.



FARGO SEED HOUSE

FARGO NORTH DAKOTA
ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS



A SURE, SAFE MARKET for your Cream

For the last 12 years the Woodland Dairy has been giving consistent, conscientious service to the cream shippers of Alberta.

Our guarantee is that every can of cream you send in will be paid for promptly at full market value. Give us an early opportunity of demonstrating how well we can serve you.

WOODLAND DAIRY LIMITED

Edmonton, Alta.

FARM ACCOUNT BOOK Free with Your Guide Subscription

Every farmer should keep records to show whether or not he is making money, and what product is making or losing money for him. It is a money-maker and a money-saver. It was produced with the needs of the prairie farmer in mind.

This book is designed for the use of the farmer who has absolutely no experience in book-keeping. Anyone who can read, write and figure can use it. Each page explains itself, the totals are carried forward without trouble, and at the end of the year you have a complete record of your business in a neat, compact, handy, easy-referred-to form.

THIS BOOK WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

Keeps track of your receipts and expenditures. Tells you at a glance what you have on hand of stock, feed, equipment, etc. Contains handy farm tables, capacities of silos, estimating hay, grain, etc. Enables you to keep track of seed used, labor performed, crop yields, etc. Full instructions on how to make up the income tax statement.

ACCEPT THIS OFFER—SEND YOUR SUBSCRIPTION NOW

This book is given absolutely free with a three-year subscription to The Guide at our regular rate of \$2.00 for three years. Or is given for a one-year subscription at \$1.00 plus 45 cents—\$1.45 in all. The book will be sent by return of mail and the subscription entered for the full time paid for. Renewals are extended from present expiry date.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.



FOR SILAGE, FODDER, HOGGING OFF or GOOD EATING Sow MCGREGOR'S CORN

Northern Grown

(ACCLIMATIZED)

There is a Difference in Seed—Variety and name mean very little. Two samples of the same variety may be no more alike than Jersey and Holstein cattle, unless grown in the same locality—that's why you must be sure to get "McGregor's Northern Grown" early maturing varieties. Corn Silage means the succulence of summer feeding for your cattle all the year around—plant enough this year.

"GEHU" Yellow Flint "NORTH DAKOTA" White Flint "NORTH WESTERN DENT"
"MINNESOTA" 13 Yellow Dent "FALCONER" Yellow Dent

FREE

Send for our descriptive Seed Catalog full of valuable information about seed, seeding and care of crops.

Any of these booklets will be sent you free on request.

"Success in Corn Growing,"
"Silos,"
"Sweet Clover,"
"Alfalfa."

The finest-grown early-maturing seed available in Canada. Don't confuse our seed with ordinary corn that sells at a lower price. Our seed will produce a mature crop of corn of high feeding value and ripe ears.

PRICES Half Bushel\$2.25 Bushel\$3.40
5 Bushels or more \$3.25 Put up in 2 1/2 bushels;
15 Bushels or more \$3.00 bags extra, at 20c each.

"K-O-T-A" The Profitable Wheat

Resists Rust—Yields Higher than Marquis

KOTA is a new hard spring wheat, highly resistant to rust, will withstand drought better than Marquis, and in 1923 yielded 41 per cent. greater than Marquis. Milling value equal to Marquis.

PRICE:

25 Bushels or less\$4.00 100 Bushels or less\$3.85
50 Bushels or less\$3.95 200 Bushels or less\$3.75
75 Bushels or less\$3.90 Put up in 2 Bushel Bags.
Over 200 Bushels, \$3.50. Bags, extra, at 20c each.

SWEET CLOVER

White Per 100 lbs.
Blossom\$14.50
Yellow
Blossom\$19.50
Aretic White\$19.50

RUSSIAN GIANT

SUNFLOWERS
Sure Crop
25 lbs.\$4.00
50 lbs.\$7.50
100 lbs.\$14.00

NORTHERN-GROWN

HARDY GRIMM
ALFALFA
10 lbs. or over, 70c
per lb
100 lbs.\$60.00

JAS. D. MCGREGOR Glencarnock
BRANDON Stock Farms
MANITOBA

DONT PAY TWO PRICES FOR A SEPARATOR

The MACLEOD Guaranteed Economy King Separator is sold to you for about half what you would think it worth if you could see it in operation. There is no better Separator made. The low price is a surprise to all who come in to our showroom in Winnipeg and see the Separator.

WE SELL TO YOU DIRECT

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What a Pure-bred Sire Can Do

The Weigh Scales and the Babcock Tester Prove the Worth of the Well-bred Dairy Sire—By Prof. G. W. Wood

A MARKED change has come over the dairy situation in Manitoba within the past few years. The past season has seen many farmers decide to go into dairying. The permanence and profitability of dairy farming are appealing to many hitherto grain farmers, also the low value of beef stock for the past two years is having its effect.

With so many farmers going into dairying the demand for dairy-bred cattle has been heavy, and many farmers have been unable to get the class of cattle they want. The high prices asked for

Stick to One Breed

In grading up a herd it is very important to use continually a sire of the same breed, otherwise the benefit received from the first mating will be largely wasted. Not only should a sire of the same breed be used, but every effort should be exercised to maintain sires of a fixed type; by doing this, uniformity of type in the herd is secured. By continually using a herd sire of the same breed for six generations and carefully weeding out the undesirable females a herd may be built up nearly to the standard of that usually maintained by pure-bred herds.

TABLE No. 1

Lot	No. of Cows	Lactation Periods	Average Yearly Records		Per Cent. Increase	
			Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Milk	Fat
Original scrubs	7	29	3397.1	161.67		
Developed scrubs	7	25	3841.2	181.64	13	12
Holstein scrubs	4	12	5561.6	227.94	64	41

dairy cattle in the East and South, together with the high transportation charges, makes the cost of them in Manitoba out of reach for the average dairyman. The securing of suitable stock for the farmer starting into dairying is an important problem at the present time.

Making a Start

With the great difficulty of securing suitable stock outside the province, every effort should be made to make the best use of the grade females inside the province. Many good grade cows and

The dairy cattle division at the Iowa State College have probably done more experimental work to determine the value of the pure-bred dairy sires, when used with grade or scrub females, than any other institution. In 1907 they purchased from the State of Arkansas, 14 inferior grades, poor in type, with no particular breeding. This group included seven cows, four yearlings, two calves and one bull. After arriving at the station, a careful record was kept of all milk produced, as well as feed eaten. Sires of three different dairy breeds were used in

TABLE No. 2

FIRST GENERATION GRADES COMPARED WITH THEIR SCRUB DAMS (Iowa Results)

Scrub Dams				Half-bred Daughters				Per Cent. Increase in Production	
Cow's No.	No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat	Cow's No.	No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat	Milk	Fat
8	3	2339.5	124.35	68	3	5180.0	209.61	121	68
52	7	3742.3	169.16	69	5	6700.5	282.11	79	67
56	3	3874.6	192.62	77	6	6955.5	266.25	79	38
60	6	3313.2	178.47	207	3	6384.9	304.62	93	71

Average of above four scrub dams and four half-bred daughters:

19 3406.2 168.74 17 6466.5 267.69 90 59

heifers with outward evidence of being milk producers may be secured within the province, and if properly handled and fed, will give a fair yield of milk. The poorer milkers can be discarded at the end of the first year and the best ones kept for the foundation females. Sometimes good heifer calves may be obtained from dairies located around the city. If the owners of dairies could be persuaded to use good pure-bred sires a large quantity of good dairy females might be secured from this source.

To make dairy production profitable, particularly when the female stock is of

this experiment, but for means of illustrating the point I will give the results of one breed only, namely, Holsteins.

The first table gives the average yearly records, showing the influence of feed and management, and the use of a pure-bred Holstein sire on production.

The developed scrubs included the yearling heifers and calves, together with a calf dropped from a scrub cow, sired by a scrub sire. The development of the heifers and calves through good feeding and management results in considerable improvement over the scrub cows, which were mature, or nearly so, on their arrival,

TABLE No. 3

SECOND GENERATION COMPARED WITH FIRST GENERATION AND SCRUBS.

Scrubs				Daughters				Grand-daughters			
No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat		No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat		No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat	
7	3742.3	169.16		5	6700.5	282.11		1	7771.6	295.11	
3	3874.6	192.69		6	6955.5	266.25		2	12804.2	482.54	
Average of above:											
	3782.0	176.22			6839.6	273.46			11126.7	420.06	

Increase of first generation over scrub ancestors 81% 55%
Increase of second generation over scrub ancestors 194% 138%

ordinary breeding, the pure-bred dairy sire is absolutely essential. In selecting the sire, care should be exercised in selecting an animal backed by good milk and fat production, together with straightness of lines and typical of the breed he represents. The results of the first cross will be very marked, both as to type and milk production. Greater improvements will be observed in the first mating, providing the sires are equally well-bred, than in any subsequent mating. It is folly to use a beef-bred sire if it is desired to make milk production profitable.

but the increase in milk and fat production is not nearly so marked as in the case of the cows sired by a pure-bred dairy bull. As the three lots of cows were kept under identically the same conditions, the difference in milk production, by the cows sired by a pure-bred bull, is evidently due to the influence of the sire.

Table No. 2 compared the production of four scrub cows, with their daughters sired by a pure-bred bull. The four daughters produced on an average 90% more milk and 59% more fat. The average was computed over 19 lactation

TABLE No. 4
RESULTS OF USING HOLSTEIN SIRE ON GRADE BEEF DAMS. (South Dakota.)

Dams				Holstein Daughters				Increase in Per Cent.	
Cow No.	No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat	Cow No.	No. of Lactations	Milk	Fat	Milk	Fat
196	5	3607.7	153.82	190	2	8172.2	283.10	127	84
197	5	2923.4	121.33	192	5	7340.2	264.97	103	72
				191	3	5954.3	200.14	104	65
198	10	4748.2	192.55	193	5	5855.3	226.68	100	87
				194	6	8439.8	320.86	78	67
Average of above:									
	20	4006.9	165.06		21	7182.1	264.28	79	60
Average of Grand-daughters:									
				(4)	6	8315.3	303.58	108	84



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periods with the scrub cows, as against 17
lactation periods with the cows sired by
the pure-bred bull.

The first generation cows sired by a
Holstein bull were again bred to a Hol-
stein sire, unfortunately the number of
females carried to the second generation
was not large. Table No. 3 gives the
record of two scrub cows, compared with
their two daughters and two grand-
daughters. It will be observed from this
table that there was a rapid increase
both in milk and fat production.

Holstein Influence on Beef Dams

The Experiment Station in South Da-
kota conducted an experiment very
similar in nature to the one reported above
except in this test good grade beef bred
females were used, instead of low-bred
scrubs. Table No. 4 gives the results
of using a pure-bred Holstein sire on
grade beef cows. The results of this
experiment are almost identical with that
of Iowa. In every instance a marked
increase in milk and butter-fat resulted.
In the case of the grand-daughters, also
by a Holstein bull, the increase was very
marked.

From the results obtained in these two
experiments it is very evident that
great advancement could be made in
improving the milk-producing qualities
of our cattle by the judicious use of pure-
bred dairy sires. The milk-producing
qualities are transmitted as surely through
the sire as through the dam, and in the
selecting of the sire to head the herd,
every effort should be made to get one
that is backed by milk-producing an-
cestry.

Keep Milk and Fat Records

Some methods of ascertaining the
production of each cow should be estab-
lished, before breeding for production
can be discovered. Keeping milk and
fat records increases one's interest in the
business and enables one to discard the
unprofitable producers, with a degree of
accuracy not obtainable where records
are not kept. A certain standard of pro-
duction should be established in each
herd and cows not producing up to that
standard should be discarded. The
standard from time to time may be
increased as the herd improves in quality.
By coupling the standard with individual
excellence, the type of the animals in the
herd will also be improved. Present
statistics show that the average annual
milk production of cows in Manitoba is
between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds. Profit-
able dairy farming cannot be followed
with animals of such low milking capacity.
The herd average must be increased to at
least 6,000 pounds per cow, before the
farmer may expect anything like satis-
factory returns. Results show that an
increase of 50% milk and butter-fat may be
expected from the first cross of a well
bred dairy sire on our common cows.
When we realize the importance of good
sires and understand more thoroughly
the best practices in feeding, the returns
from dairying in Manitoba may be greatly
increased over what they are at the present
time.

Lessons of 1923 in Corn Growing

Continued from Page 12

increase the height from the ground at
which the ear is carried.

Pasturing Corn

We have received many enquiries
regarding pasturing corn. This 1923
experience will interest your readers.
We sowed ten acres of Squaw corn
the last week in June for fall pasture.
When the September frost hit us the
cows were in the milk stage; we turned
the cattle in about October 1. We left
them in an hour the first day, gradu-
ally increasing the feeding period as
they became used to it. They pastured
there until October 31. The milk cows
increased their milk flow and the
cattle fattened up quickly. The horses
have since cleaned up all the corn the
cattle left.

For this purpose we recommend sow-
ing Squaw corn, Gehu, or North Dakota
White Flint, not later than June 10,
so that the corn will reach the milk
stage before the first killing frost.
Turn the stock in at that stage (ears
in the milk). Cattle will pasture the
field until deep snow comes, horses will
paw through the snow to get it.

In 1923 corn made a good crop where
wheat and oats were destroyed by
rust. Corn and sweet clover mean
permanent profitable agriculture in
Manitoba.

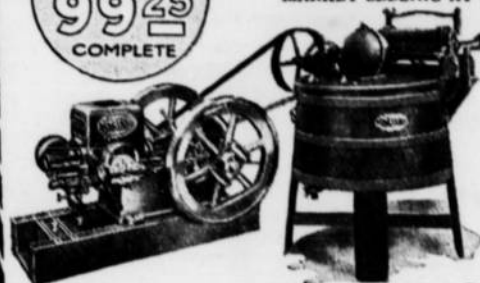
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500 r.p.m. Pulley 4x4 ins. or 6x4 ins., whichever desired.
Water-cooled. Ignition, Webster self-starting magneto,
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This engine is especially designed and built for work on
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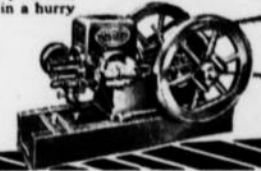
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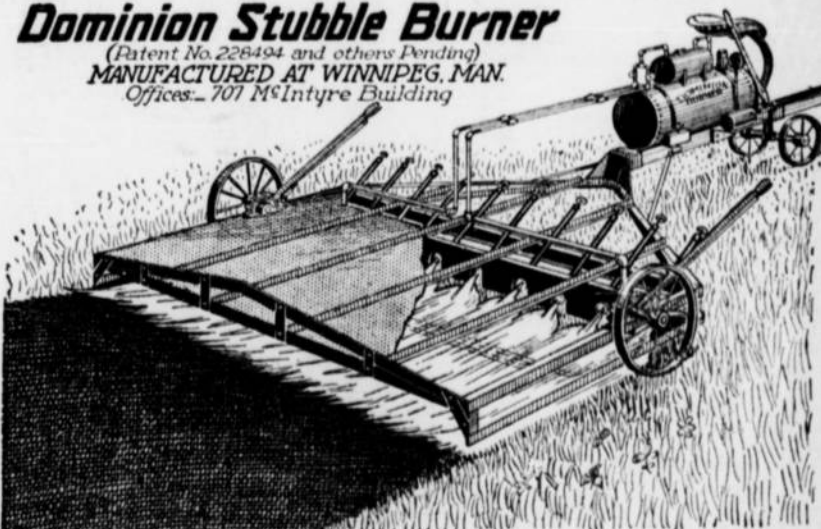
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Speaking of Pools

Continued from Page 8

was fighting the producers over the price, when the plant was closed and the river ran white with milk for which there was no market, the producers stuck by one another. None of them accepted the tempting offer of the condensery to break away from the pool. Today they are playing the game with the consumer with whom they are willing to share the advantages which come from better organized business and the elimination of the profits which formerly went to the middlemen.

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the Cheerful Idiot, pausing in the sawing of his chop.

"Why?" kindly asked the Shoe Clerk boarder.

"He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."

Co-op. Creamery Progresses

British Columbia farmers are not the only dairymen in Canada who have invoked the magic aid of co-operation in solving their marketing problems. Both east and west, other groups of producers have joined fortunes to achieve what they were powerless to do single-handed. One of the most solidly grounded of these enterprises is the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd., with head office and manufacturing plant in Winnipeg.

When this company was in the process of organization it had before it the pattern of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery, at that time doing a thriving business, rapidly expanding, and with apparently no limit to its powers of conquest within its own province. The founders of the Manitoba co-operative extracted a promise of financial assistance from the government of the day, following the Saskat-

chewan example, and had that promise been put into effect the new company would undoubtedly have accepted the same risks of over-expansion, and might have incurred the same consequences which have unfortunately enmeshed the Saskatchewan company.

And so the first reverse of the new company in the spring of 1921 turned out to be a blessing in disguise. Falling back on the slender capital collected from producers, the modest little plant of the Manitoba Dairy, on Sherbrook Street, was purchased and business commenced in the manufacture of creamery butter and the sale of sweet cream.

The first year's business ended with red ink on the ledger. The company had started in the middle of the season, when it was under the further disadvantage of having to earn the confidence and good will of its patrons on a rapidly falling market. The make of butter in 1921 was 371,000 pounds. In the next year the output was more than doubled

—865,000 pounds, and the operating profit climbed to 10.7 per cent. In 1923 this company, one of the 55 in the province, made more than any other single plant, 1,097,000 pounds, over ten per cent. of the whole make of the province of Manitoba.

Business Rapidly Growing

The new year finds this co-operative with 9,000 patrons on the mailing list—a number rapidly growing. The company has always enjoyed the moral support of the U.F.M. and the U.G.G., although it has received no financial assistance from either organization.

The great and growing volume of business is a great asset to a creamery. Last year's cream receipts made it worth while running 24 hours a day from May 1 to October 1, reducing the overhead to the lowest of any creamery in the province.

According to the articles of incorporation, share dividends are limited to seven per cent., and ten per cent. of the profits must go into a general reserve until that is built up to 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital. After meeting these requirements, last year's profits allowed for a bonus to cream shippers of 5-6 of a cent. per pound butter-fat, or two and a half per cent. of the price already paid.

All co-operative organizations have one difficulty—increasing their working capital. It is an unfortunate weakness, but shareholders always wish to take out the last cent. of profits, milking the concern dry. Wisely, the act under which co-operatives in Manitoba are incorporated, demands that no dividends or bonuses be paid out except on fully paid-up shares, but that dividends and bonuses to holders of unpaid shares shall be applied to the reduction of their indebtedness on such shares.

Occasionally an irate patron fails to understand the reason for this and stops shipments, only to lose his bonus. The majority of producers, however, understand that the co-op. makes a first payment for all cream as large as any of its competitors, and that these deferred payments are pure velvet.

"The present rate of growth," says Manager Alex. McKay, will make it imperative for us to expand our business. Whether we increase our butter-making operations, or take over some other line of manufacture, or go into the liquid milk business, it is too early to say. We confidently expect that this year will enable us to make a new record for co-operative effort in this province."

A few disastrous results are responsible for a certain prejudice against the use of silage for pregnant ewes. Sheep are much more susceptible than cattle to injury from damaged feed. Silage containing pockets of mould fed to pregnant ewes may prove very harmful, but when sound and fed in quantities not exceeding four pounds per head per day it is an efficient, economical roughage for bringing ewes to the lambing with plenty of milk and assisting in the production of vigorous healthy lambs.



E. O. Boyd, of Paramount Alfalfa farm, Rife, Alta., wants to know who can show a better stand of alfalfa than he has in this field of Cossack.

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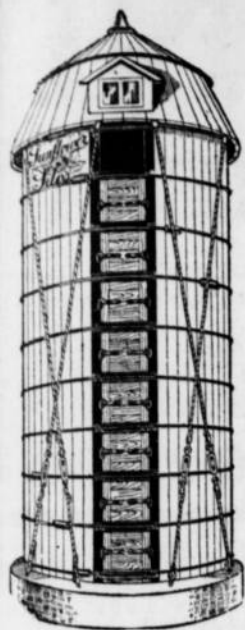
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Some Silo Suggestions

By I. W. Dickerson

PROBABLY no other one structure on the improved dairy or live-stock farm is so important in the farm operations or pays so high a return on the investment as a good silo properly managed; and no phase of farm development is more interesting than the astounding increase in the number of silos within the last few years, since few farms have used them more than 25 years, and the great majority have been built within the last 15 years. In fact at the present time few dairy farmers would even consider operating without a silo.

Essentials of a Good Silo

The chief essentials of a good silo are strong walls, smooth walls, and walls that are tight. The walls must be strong enough to withstand the bursting pressure of the freshly cut silage, especially when it must be cut rather green or when a great deal of water must be added to the silage as it is packed, as well as to have the necessary strength to withstand strong winds. The walls must be tight enough to exclude air, which would produce spoilage of the silage around the outside; and also tight enough to prevent leakage of the moisture and silage juices, which would be likely to produce a layer of dry spoiled silage around the outside. Also the walls inside must be reasonably smooth, so that the silage will settle freely and evenly, without danger of causing air pockets, with the consequent spoilage of large amounts of silage. If these three essentials are secured in any silo, it is very likely that such a silo will give satisfactory service.

In addition to these essentials, there are various desirable features which should be incorporated in them. A silo should be durable. Since the first cost of the silo should be returned in at least three years in the shape of feed savings and increased production, it follows that the greater the durability the lower will be the annual cost of the silo and the greater the profit on the investment.

Along with durability naturally goes low maintenance cost, and it is very important that the silo requires little annual expense in the way of repairs, labor and attention, painting and other upkeep. Also since the silo is more or less of a landmark and is one of the most prominent of the farm structures, it is important that the silo have a good appearance and thus add to the value and salability of the farm property, rather than to be a detracting influence.

Protection Against Frost

There is always a likelihood of more or less trouble due to the silage freezing, especially where the silage is not properly handled. Many claims are advanced in favor of particular types of silos as to their preventing this freezing of the silage, and there no doubt is some merit in the use of several dead air spaces. Practical experiences and observation, however, indicates that there is hardly any noticeable difference between different types of silos in this respect, and that by far the greater amount of freezing comes from above the silage rather than through the walls, and that troublesome freezing can be prevented in any type of silo by proper handling.

Some farmers have made close fitting canvas covers to cover the exposed top of the silage, which can be raised up out of the way with a rope and pulley when desired.

It is advisable in this northerly latitude to build the silo with a much deeper pit, or to set up poles about five or six feet all around and tack on woven wire fencing, then fill the space between with tightly packed chaff or straw, while this may not have the best appearance, it is quite effective in preventing freezing, if the other precautions already described have been followed.

Size of Silo

The size of the silo should be determined by the minimum number of cows and other animals to be fed from it, and by the length of time, they are to be carried on the silo rations. It has been found by practical experience that

it is necessary to feed off at least two inches of silage each day to prevent the exposed top layer from spoiling. A dairy cow will eat from 30 to 40 pounds of silage per day, or about one cubic foot, while horses and mules will eat about one-half, and sheep about one-tenth as much as cows. Thus there should be about one square foot of silo area for each five or six cows, and for other livestock in proportion. The height should be such as to secure the required capacity to carry the herd 180 days, 240 days, or whatever, the time may be. The following table is often given for the proper size of silo:

Number Dairy Cows	Diameter Silo—Ft.	180 days' Feed Tons	240 days' Feed Tons
8	10	24	29
10	10	28	36
15	12	29	36
20	12	36	72
25	14	33	90
30	16	31	108
35	16	35	126
40	18	32	144
45	18	35	162
50	20	33	180
60	22	33	216
70	22	36	252

Kinds of Silos

The question is often asked us as to what is the best type of silo or what kind should be built under any given conditions. There are many different materials to be considered, some of which may be used in several different ways. Most primitive of all is the pit silo, the original type, which is still used to a considerable extent in some localities. It is cheap, costing very little except for the labor, no danger from spoilage due to air leakage, no danger from freezing, bursting, blowing down, or burning, and little power is required in filling. However, ground water is hard to take care of in some localities, there is greater danger from asphyxiating gases and it is very much of a chore to hoist the silage three times a day for 25 or 30 dairy cows. Also their appearance around the farm does not add to the attractiveness. The trench silo, a modified form of the pit silo has won great popularity in the last few years in Western Canada. It has all the advantages of the pit and few of its disadvantages.

Wood is used as silo material in a number of different ways, such as the use of short two-by-fours spiked flatwise on each other, short pieces of drop siding set in grooves in vertical steel channels, wooden staves grooved to make tight joints and held together with strong hoops, double and triple walls of matched lumber on built up wooden hoops, the old Gurler silo of wooden walls with plaster lining, and so on. All of these types have their merits and demerits, which space will not permit of taking up in detail. The chief objections to all the wooden types are the shorter life and the difficulty of keeping joints tight, and these have been largely done away with through the use of pressure creosoted lumber in their construction.

As the value of the silo and the stability of the dairy industry have become more firmly established, there has developed a rapid swing in the United States to more permanent masonry silos. Originally these were of stone with walls often two feet thick, but now they are built of monolithic or solid concrete, concrete block of various types, concrete staves, brick, hollow clay building blocks, and so on. Heavy sheet steel is also used to some extent for silo purposes. If properly built and reinforced, all of these are good types of silos. For concrete and concrete block and stave silos, it is important that the mixture be rich enough and with sufficient water to make a dense concrete, and practically all of the cases where such silos have failed to give satisfactory service has been due to neglect of one or the other of these factors.

Choosing the Silo

Each farmer must necessarily be the final judge as to what type of silo is best for him to buy, as it will depend first of all on how permanent he expects his present dairy and feeding arrangements to be, on what material he can

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secure the cheapest when freight and haulage and cost of erection is considered. In considering cost, however, it is important to consider the annual cost spread over the life of the silo rather than the first cost. In many cases a permanent type of silo may give the lowest cost per year, even though the first cost is twice as much as a cheaper silo with a shorter life, since the depreciation will be spread over a life of 50 or 60 years, while the cheaper silo might not last ten years.



New Army Shoe Pacs

NEW ARMY SHOE PACS (as illustrated above)—Brand new genuine Government Boots, made by Palmer and McLellan. These pacs have full double leather soles and heels, are being sold at far less than the cost of the materials. Made for service in Northern Russia, but very suitable for Canadian prairies. All sizes. Per pair **\$4.95**
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(Leather coats, without sleeves). Just received from England; lined with heavy pure wool mackinaw cloth, top is of heavy waterproof duck or high-grade calfskin. Very useful for farmers, mechanics, hunters and outdoor workers. All sizes. Our price **\$1.50**
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ment. Our price

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Special shipment of English civilian hats—just received. Superior quality. Worth \$4.00 to \$6.00. All sizes. Special **\$1.45**

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Complete with Saddle Blanket. Regulation U. S. Army Saddle. A wonderful bargain. Our price **\$9.95**

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LEATHER PALM CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Gloves that cost the government \$1.00 per pair. Our price **39c**



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(As Illustrated)



Lined with sheepskin (see cut, showing front and inside views). Coats are reinforced with leather at corners; have four pockets; come in belted model, 42 inches long; sleeves have knitted wristlets; both body of coat and sleeves are lined with selected sheep pelts. These coats cost the government \$35. Our price, each **\$15.95**

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The finest English woolen material. Made in England. Wonderfully well tailored; extra good trimmings. In dark colors. Sizes 34 to 42. Wonderful value **\$8.95**

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When Feed Taints Milk

To determine the effect of feeding turnips, green alfalfa and green corn on the flavor and odor of milk, C. J. Babcock, assistant Market Milk Specialist, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Husbandry, has made exhaustive experiments. His conclusions may be summarized as follows:

Feeding turnips to dairy cows at the rate of 15 pounds one hour before milking produces objectionable off flavors and odors in the milk.

Increasing the amount of turnips fed one hour before milking from 15 to 30 pounds, increases to a very marked degree the intensity of the off flavors and odors produced in the milk.

Feeding turnips at the rate of 30 pounds immediately after milking has but little detrimental effect on the flavor and odor of the milk.

Proper aeration reduces strong off flavors and odors in milk, caused by feeding turnips, and some of the slight off flavors and odors may be eliminated.

The off flavors and odors produced by feeding turnips are more pronounced in the cream than in the milk.

During times when pastures are short, in the summer months, or in intensive farming where pasture land is not available, the dairyman is forced to seek means to prevent milk production from decreasing below a normal level. Usually one of two methods is employed—either sufficient silage is provided for year-round feeding or soiling crops are used.

Green alfalfa and green corn make excellent soiling crops. The rapid growth of green alfalfa, both during early spring and after cutting, together with the fact that it yields from three to five cuttings during the season, enables the grower to have a supply available for feeding from comparatively early spring until late fall. Alfalfa is also used frequently as pasture. Green corn is commonly grown as a crop for feeding cows, because it is available during the late summer, when pastures are likely to be dry and short.

Alfalfa

Feeding green alfalfa to dairy cows at the rate of 30 pounds to each cow one hour before milking produced very pronounced off flavors and odors in the milk.

When the quantity fed was decreased to 15 pounds, the off flavors and odors were still present to an objectionable degree.

Increasing the time of feeding the green alfalfa to three hours before milking decreased the intensity of the off flavors and odors, but did not eliminate them.

Increasing the time of feeding green alfalfa to five hours before milking practically eliminated the off flavors and odors from the milk.

Feeding green alfalfa at the rate of 15 pounds to each cow immediately after milking had practically no bad effect on the flavor and odor of the milk.

When 30 pounds of green alfalfa were fed immediately after milking, the milk had less objectionable flavor and odor than milk from cows not fed green alfalfa.

It is advisable, when using green alfalfa as a soiling crop for dairy cows, to feed it after milking. When using it for pasture it is advisable to remove the cows from the pasture at least four or five hours before milking.

Proper aeration reduces strong off flavors and odors in milk, caused by feeding green alfalfa, and slightly off flavors and odors may be eliminated.

Corn

Feeding 25 pounds of green corn one hour before milking may produce slightly off flavors or odors in milk. They are only slight, however, and would seldom be perceived by the average consumer.

Feeding 25 pounds of green corn immediately after milking affects neither the flavor nor the odor of the milk.

At least 25 pounds of green corn, therefore, may be fed to dairy cows at any time without producing any objectionable flavors or odors in the milk.

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For Swift's "Premium" Bacon is of characteristic and distinctive quality.

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Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.

Hen a Reliable Support

Straight grain-growers fortunate enough this year to be in one of the favored districts where nature smiled and "Mother Earth" yielded up her riches, may not so keenly feel the stress of the general hard times as do their fellow-farmers whom nature ordained should be permitted but half a crop of inferior grade. Nevertheless in spite of those few exceptional cases which will continually be pointed to as examples of how splendidly remunerative grain growing is, it is a fact that in the majority of instances those dependent on cereal crops exclusively are up against disastrous conditions—and many are completely out of business. 1923's lessons are again impressing the necessity of diversified farming—of getting an anchorage on sidelines as a means of holding fast in times of adversity.

Yes, I've heard of dressed turkeys netting the producer nine cents per pound in certain instances; I also know new laid eggs are bringing 50c to 60c per dozen, but what is more conclusive to me is the fact that in reviewing bygone years the farm poultry is the only department on our farm that has never yet in any year showed a loss. The henery especially works in beautifully as a by-product of the dairy. It's more profitable to sell your skimmed milk, butter-milk, curds or whey by the dozen than by the pound—convert it into eggs during the winter months. It can be done. The egg basket will scare away the wolf from many a door this winter.

We have a hundred pullets all from pure-bred stock, inexpensively housed, on 400 square feet of floor space. They are not all one breed, but next March and April they will be separated and mated up with sires of their own kind, with the exception of a few birds which will be crossed with another variety for a special purpose. Some brothers of these pullets went on a broiler's trip months ago—and paid their own way. Other of their brothers were early arrivals on a fat special market and sent home 30 cents at a time when just ordinary cockerels found it hard to turn in 20 cents. Some of their brothers are in a separate pen "putting on style" with the expectation of attending the Regina Exhibition on the 19th, while yet other brothers are gone, or going, to various homes to take charge of other hen families. A few of their sisters were up on trial not long ago and convicted of "insufficient capacity"—the penalty being death. They carried enough insurance to pay all funeral charges—and then some. Their mothers also (with the exception of a very few who were left as examples of how a good hen should act) were condemned to die because of reaching their "end of usefulness", but went to the scaffold with breasts stuck out and cheerful mein—having spent their last days in luxury and ease. Even these left behind them a comfortable competency. It is now the first week in December and these hundred pullets have deposited the first installment on their contract to supply vitamins in

condensed form, and twice already the egg-crate has been "cashed in" and we feel confident their board bill will not get in arrears. Last year during January and February a pen of 90 birds enabled us to sell \$46 worth of eggs, and "the stormy winds did blow."

The Reckoning

Our method of accounting, while sufficiently accurate for our purposes on the farms would not do for an industry run on strictly commercial basis, for to avoid the weighing and valuing of roughage (i.e., cleanings, non-commercial grains and unmarketable vegetables) and the overhead, all this is offset by not accounting for eggs or poultry used in the home. Under "hens" then is charged all purchases whether for breeding sires, oil for incubator or a pound of epsom salts, and we credit the account with all sales, using one column for eggs and one for birds. We keep another account for geese, turkeys, and so on.

At the end of the year we take stock valuing the flock at same rate as the previous year. Then balances are struck and averages received per dozen or per bird readily seen.

Instead of giving figures in detail of our birds which receive more attention than is usually bestowed on farm flocks, I'll merely say a labor-return of \$2.00 per bird is a low estimate to expect and much more is possible. Taking a good poultry paper and reading it will help materially on the way to success. —By Chas. C. Bray, Wolseley, Sask.

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for you**

The Dairyman and Transportation

Ice cream is a food and not a luxury, says the National Dairy Council, and for that reason should be allowed the same express rates as other dairy products, instead of being subjected to the five per cent. increase requested by the express companies. All of which reminds us that the National Dairy Council and the said express companies have indulged in an uncommon amount of jostling in the last three years. The record is worth going over.

On February 9, 1921, the express companies asked for, and obtained, a general advance in rates of 40 per cent. Owing to the strenuous opposition of the National Dairy Council the railway commission made an exception in the case of cream, on which an increase of only 20 per cent. was allowed.

That was a bad year for dairymen. Cream prices decreased 42 per cent. in eight months, returning practically to pre-war levels. On the strength of that fact the National Dairy Council asked the Board of Railway Commissioners to cancel the 20 per cent. advance allowed the express companies in February. Request refused. Case taken to the Dominion cabinet. Referred by cabinet to railway commission, with a clear intimation that a reduction was in order. Railway commission still held out for companies. Case again presented to cabinet, and order-in-council passed on April 1, 1923, supervening the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners and granting the rate asked for by the dairymen.

Next move. Express companies ask for increase in rates, submitting three alternative plans, one of which is for a five per cent. increase in all rates, including cream. Can the railway commission increase rates on cream when the rate is now fixed by an order-in-council, passed by a superior body? The Canadian Council of Agriculture, through its secretary, John W. Ward, asks that of Mr. Carvell, who rules that the commission cannot undo a decision of the cabinet. And that's that.

Cost of Moving Ice Cream

Now let's get back to ice cream rates and things of current interest. Increasing ice cream consumption—increasing as fast as high distribution charges will permit—affords the dairyman an important outlet for his product. Don't burden this growing business with more charges, says the National Dairy Council. Don't raise the express rates on ice cream. It costs Velvet Joe Caulder more to ship a tub of ice cream from Moose Jaw to the next station, Pasqua, than it would cost to ship three commercial travellers on plush seats with the usual foot accommodation, and with three times 300 pounds of baggage. Looks as though the dairyman had a pretty good case.

Another Important Matter

Express orders. Small business is our first impression. Is that so? One western creamery company alone used \$30,000 worth in 1923. Well, the express companies sent the dairymen a nice Christmas box last year—notice that express orders of the size cream shippers deal in would be increased in price practically 100 per cent. on New Year's day. It is a question whether or not the Board of Railway Commissioners has jurisdiction on express money order tariffs.

Do you realize that under the new rates it now costs as much to send payment to a shipper living within 25 miles of Winnipeg as it costs him to ship the cream in? Count it up and see. Costs 15 cents to bring in the can of cream. To send the payment to the producer—ten cents for a six-dollar express money order—the minister of finance insists that we put on a two-cent excise stamp; three cents on the envelope which takes it to its destination: total 15 cents.

Why not cut out the express money orders and use bank money orders? Oh, no! Banks advanced charges for their orders on the same day. Pure coincidence, so far as the public is informed. Looked for a while as though the business would remain with the express companies. A four-cent increase on a six-dollar express order means as much out of the pocket of the shipper living outside the first express zone, where dairying is the rule and not the exception, as a 20 per cent increase in express

rates. Used to cost 12 cents to send him his money; now costs 15 cents. Curious recurrence of the same figures!

But let's be fair to the banks. They provided the way out by discovering a ruling which allows for the payment of cream by cream tickets, issued the same as grain tickets, at a rate which is very little in excess of the old express rate. And as the banks are strong advocates of mixed farming, dairymen are trusting that they will show their genuine interest in dairying by leaving the cost of cream tickets on the old basis and promoting their use.

Major Strange's Pigs

"How did you come to choose the Large Black breed of pigs?" the writer asked of Major Strange who has come into prominence lately over winning the grand championship for wheat at Chicago. "Don't you find that it is uphill work supporting the interests of a breed almost single-handed?"

"Now just let me tell you about that," said the major, rapidly warming up to his usual emphatic way of putting over his case. "A lot of thought went into that decision. I wouldn't raise bacon for the home market. You know my belief in the necessity of raising quality products which will beat all competitors in the most profitable markets of the world. Very well. We have got to raise a bacon pig. The Yorkshire is the best bacon pig. The Canadian Yorkshire is better than the Old Country Large Whites. I went to my friends in Alberta and asked them what about it. Don't have anything to do with the Yorkshires, they advised me. Sunscald, something fearful. Way up as far north as Edmonton they had the same trouble.

"The University of Saskatchewan has the best Tamworths in the country. We got some of them. A little later when I wanted some unrelated sires, I wrote to Prof. Shaw, and asked him to supply me. It couldn't be done. Before I got through, I discovered that the farm of one man near Ipswich, in England, is the source of practically all the good Tamworths that come over. The English farmer is going out of Tamworths.

"All right. I next heard of some Berkshires that were said to be of the bacon type. I went to see. Two of them they had, only two. Of all the Berkshires they had on that place there was not another one that deserved to be classed as a bacon pig. And where would a man get others?"

Bacon Importers' Opinion

"Then I wrote the eight of the largest firms handling import bacon in Great Britain. They would not give any one breed preference over another, but in the meantime I had discovered that the Large Blacks won the last two carcass competitions at Smithfield, and I put it to them if the Large Black was satisfactory as a sire for commercial bacon pigs. 'Yes, absolutely,' was their answer.

"Now the old country pig breeder makes his best bacon out of cross-bred pigs. Might be a dangerous policy to advocate here, because, first thing you know, some fellow is using these cross-breeds for breeding purposes. However, we'll come to it in time. Some of the best hogmen here are doing it now. That's how my surplus stock is being used. You asked me if I find

it quite a burden supporting breed interests single handed. Why, man, I have no burden or worry whatever! Every boar I can spare finds a buyer, and I haven't offered to let a sow go.

"The Large Black makes a good crossing pig. The black color is dominant to everything but white. Bred to off-colored or to red pigs the progeny are black. Crossed with the stiff-eared bacon breeds, the progeny have the erect ear for which the hog grader is on the watch. The Large Black sows are good mothers, milk well, and are very docile. One can go right into the farrowing pen and work with the young litter if necessary. You know something about the Yorkshires in that respect.

"I am trying right now to interest some large British breeders to come over here with their whole herds. Farming in Great Britain is a discouraging business. Taxes unbearable. These Old Country breeders are for the most part men of vision. They would be willing to wait a few years for results."

How Nature Repletes Soil

As every farm boy knows, the constant growing of crops on any soil gradually uses up the available plant food stored there through ages. Some of this is in the form of mineral matter which is replaced by the breaking down of rocks. This part of the yearly requirement does not bother the western farmer much because his soil is plentifully supplied with compounds which frost, rain and the other soil making agents will transform into plant food as rapidly as they will be needed for some years to come.

But plants require an element known as nitrogen, which is not obtained from rock decomposition, and it is the supply of nitrogen which bothers the farmer most. In older countries commercial fertilizers supply a large part of the nitrogen needed. In all countries, barnyard manure and green crops are turned under, to say nothing of stubble, weeds, trash and other crop wastes, which all go to provide nitrogen. For all these substances are acted on by bacteria and converted into compounds which the plant is able to use.

In late years, however, science has discovered that there is another important source of nitrogen. Four-fifths of the air we breathe is nitrogen. Growing plants like wheat, potatoes, and grasses cannot of course, use this atmospheric nitrogen. But there is in all good soils, kept in the proper tilth, certain bacteria which are able to use the nitrogen of the air, and incorporate it into the soil. These germs go by the awkward name of "Azotobacter." An abundance of these germs actively at work ensures a rapid return to the soil of the valuable nitrogen.

The last phase of this investigation has been to show that there may be difference between Azotobacter found in different localities. There may be, so to speak, strains of Azotobacter more active than those commonly found, and an inoculation of the soil with the superior strain would lead to a more rapid formation of nitrogen compounds, or in other words a richer soil. This is the scientific basis for reliance upon the soil cultures which are now sold commercially, such as Soilvita.

Greenfield's Red Bobs Crop

On his farm at Westlock, Alberta,



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9

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The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.



Premier Greenfield, last fall, threshed 62 bushels per acre of Red Bobs wheat from an 80-acre field. Mr. Greenfield's crop was not the largest in Alberta, yet was an exceptionally good yield. He has grown Red Bobs for several years and has found it the most satisfactory in his section of the province. Mr. Greenfield was one of the many thousands of farmers to whom Red Bobs was introduced by The Grain Growers' Guide. Red Bobs seems to have made a very excellent record in Alberta during the last few years. Seager Wheeler who originated Red Bobs by a selection from Bobs, a white wheat from Australia, has been further improving this wheat through selection year by year. After years of selection he has narrowed his choice down to two strains, one of which he calls the Early Triumph and the other Supreme. Although Red Bobs is not yet a registered wheat, Dr. Wheeler grows his two strains of Red Bobs under the same rules as apply to the production of registered seed and undoubtedly he has the finest strains of this new wheat now available.

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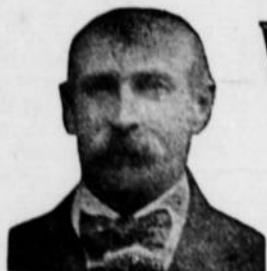
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By accepting the offer below you get wheat grown by and on the farm of Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. You get seed that is grown under conditions laid down by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, for the production of good seed. This seed yields heavy, grades high and sells for more. You get a strain that comes true to type.

Take Your Choice of These Varieties

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This wheat is not registered, but is produced under the same exacting conditions as laid down by the C.S.G.A. for registered seed. It is a red wheat and for localities not subject to rust it usually outyields other hard-milling wheats and ripens earlier. It was with Red Bobs that Mr. Wheeler won the Sweepstakes Prize in 1917. Early Triumph is the best strain of Red Bobs that Mr. Wheeler has developed.

The Guide is distributing these choice strains of wheat described above. They are the best varieties to be had anywhere. Remember—good seed yields 5 bushels and up per acre over ordinary seed. Get a small quantity of this seed, put it in a plot by itself, thresh it separately, and in a short time you will have enough for your entire requirements.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Wheat Pools in the United States

Continued from Page 4

"started operations on the crop of the year 1922-23, and because of the building of its organization the costs were slightly in excess of the costs of any other state comprising the American Wheat Growers Associated Inc., so that an analysis of the North Dakota situation furnishes an analysis of the affairs of all the nine wheat-growing states comprising the American Wheat Growers Associated Inc. The books of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association show the following total charges, excluding freight, for the handling of the grain from the time of delivery by the farmer to the interior elevator down to and including the selling of the grain and the closing of the pool. In other words it is the total cost of all items of the pool except freight. These charges are as follows:

Direct Charges	Rate per bus.
Interest paid banks.....	.012
Elevator handling and storage charges.....	.058
Terminal handling and storage charges.....	.017
Farm storage.....	.019
Insurance and taxes.....	.002
	.108

Operating Charges	Rate per bus.
Administration expenses.....	.01
Office upkeep.....	.006
Supervision and statistics.....	.002
"The Producer".....	.001
Cost of maintaining Minneapolis and Duluth sales offices.....	.005
Total operating cost.....	.024
Add reserve withheld in accordance with provisions of "Marketing Agreement".....	.005
	.029

Total 13.7 cents per bushel.

"You will observe that the total of these two species of charges constitute the total of 13.7 cents per bushel mentioned in Mr. Howard's speech. The item for interior elevator charges, storage and handling is .058 cents per bushel. This is an item of cost which must be paid or incurred by any interest handling the grain direct from the producer. The item of terminal storage and handling is also an item of cost which must be paid or incurred by any interest handling the grain direct from the producer. And the same thing applies to the items of interest and exchange, insurance and taxes. The item of farm storage is .019 cents per bushel which is not a real charge of handling. This is the amount that is paid back to the members who retain their grain on the farm in place of rushing it to market. Inasmuch as all of the wheat is charged with the actual storage charge paid it is no more than fair that those members who retain their own grain on the farm should receive payment back for storing their own grain, rather than to have the volume of their grain added to that upon which storage charges must otherwise necessarily be paid. The reservation for contingencies is .005 cents per bushel. This makes a total direct cost of 11.3 cents per bushel which must be paid by any interest handling grain regardless of whether it is a co-operative or an old line elevator company. The administration expenses and the office upkeep of the state association amounts to .016 cents per bushel. The cost of the office of the selling agency is .008 cents per bushel, and this includes .002 cents for supervision and statistics. .001 cents per bushel for the publishing of The Producer, the official organ of the association, and .005 cents per bushel for the cost of maintaining Minneapolis and Duluth sales office. These costs, together with .005 cents per bushel reserve, make a total of .029 cents per bushel actual overhead and marketing cost, and this cost is far below the same costs of the old line companies when the profit of the companies is included."

The Montana Pool Costs

The figures of the Montana pool which are subject to a similar explanation are as follows:

Direct Charges

	Rate per bus.
Interest paid banks.....	.012
Elevator handling and storage charges.....	.058
Terminal handling and storage charges.....	.017
Insurance and taxes.....	.002
Total direct charges.....	.108

Operating Charges

	Rate per bus.
Administration expense.....	.004
Office upkeep.....	.006
Supervision and statistics.....	.002
The Producer.....	.001
Cost of maintaining Minneapolis and Duluth sales offices.....	.005
Total operating cost.....	.018
Add reserve withheld in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement.....	.011
	.029

Total 13.3 cents per bushel.

With regard to the Nebraska pool for which Mr. Howard gave an operating cost of 23 cents per bushel, Mr. Brown said, "as a matter of fact Nebraska had a very small delivery under its pool for the year 1922, the association being only recently formed and having a small membership. The total cost of all items for handling the pool in Nebraska for 1922 amount to 17.14 cents per bushel. Out of this there was paid to the growers 5½ cents per bushel for farm storage and deferred interest, leaving a net expense to the growers, covering all items of cost for the 1922 crop, of 11½ cents per bushel. The six cents quoted by Mr. Howard as a charge on the pool was actually a credit of moneys paid back to the growers themselves."

Pool Reduces Spread

The Kansas pool is not a member of the American Wheat Growers Associated, but Mr. Brown furnished The Guide representative with a telegram from the secretary of the pool, in which it was stated that the average price paid out of the Kansas pool to growers last year was 90½ cents per bushel, all grades, net to growers, and the telegram added "local dealers buying on shortest margin ever known this state account pool operating." In other words the pool had increased the price paid to all farmers. "The figures which Mr. Howard used," said Mr. Brown, "are apparently arrived at by taking the average daily, weekly or monthly peak prices of the season, and comparing this alleged average with our net figures to the grower." The telegram from the pool secretary stated that according to a state report the average paid by the line elevators was 90 cents a bushel.

In Idaho, Mr. Brown stated, "a difficult situation was created by the pool of southern Idaho entering into contracts for the purchase of elevators against the advice of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated. The Northwest Wheat Growers stepped in and took over the pool, the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated being the receiver to which Mr. Howard refers. The pool is still in operation."

Cost of Private Companies

A means of comparing these costs of the wheat pools with the costs of the old line elevators is furnished in a report to congress of the Federal Industrial Trade Commission. The commission has been investigating the costs of marketing grain and in a report dated September 26, 1923, the commission says:

"For the period 1912-13 to 1916-17, the total estimated average spread between the producer, on the one hand, and the converter-exporter-food dealer, etc., on the other hand was 24.71 cents per bushel on wheat. . . . These total estimated spreads were divided about evenly between the transportation companies and the middlemen handling the grain. Thus middlemen averaged 13.6 cents per bushel on wheat as compared with 11.08 cents for transportation companies. . . . In 1919-20 these

was a sharp advance in the wheat spread to 33.20 cents per bushel. The bulk of the increase was due to an advance of over five cents in the middleman's spread to 18.89 cents, but the transportation cost increased more than three cents."

Pools Effect Saving

The item of 18.89 cents is the amount that has to be compared with the cost of the pools, for example, with the 13.7 cents for the North Dakota pool, for it is the amount actually paid by the farmer for the handling of his grain. It should be particularly noted that nearly all wheat in the United States is sold by the farmer to the elevators; there is nothing like the shipping by ear lots that takes place in Canada. Consequently in comparing these figures with Canadian costs the comparison would have to be on the basis of street prices, and not track prices.

The figures published by the Federal Industrial Trade Commission indicate that despite the handicaps under which they are operating the pools are operating as cheaply as the old line elevators, are saving middlemen's profits for their members, and the pool managers claim that because they are in the field they have reduced the spread between the terminal and local price, and have thus been a benefit to non-member wheat growers. The American Wheat Growers Association has its own laboratory for the testing of wheat for milling qualities, and this enables it to secure for members of the pool the highest price possible for the quality of wheat shipped. On the other hand it is plain that there have been a large number of violations of contract, and the failure to secure the bushelage estimated necessarily increases the overhead of the pools. At the same time all the pools are still in operation and their membership is increasing, and this at a membership fee of \$10. The pool however takes notes where cash is not available for membership fees and the notes are useless for financing purposes.

One more point should be mentioned. While the pools in Canada are aiming at reducing the costs of marketing and securing middlemen's profits for the wheat growers, the aim of the pool movement in the United States is to become a determining factor in fixing the price of wheat. Mr. Brown was explicit on this point in his remarks to The Guide. "The purpose of the co-operatives," he said, "and this purpose is being rapidly achieved, is the combination of a sufficient number of growers in one association or correlated associations, with a sufficient volume of wheat to constitute themselves a determining price factor in the market, and then, through orderly distribution in place of dumping, to be a dominating price factor to the extent that the grower may receive the cost of production plus a fair return, taking into consideration the hazards of the business. In other words, we aspire to secure the same treatment for the agricultural producer as is accorded manufacturing industry, labor and transportation companies of the nation." It is claimed that this can be done because 80 per cent. of wheat production in the United States is consumed within the country. This also accounts for the demand for an increase of the duty on wheat to 45 or 50 cents a bushel, the idea being to prevent any importation which will rob the wheat grower of the United States of his home market.—J. T. H.

Lambs cannot be fattened on alfalfa alone, hence it is advisable to use alfalfa during the first part of the fattening period and then add grain to finish the lambs before marketing.

There is naturally a great deal of individual variation among the lambs that go to make up any bunch purchased for the feeding lot. They are not all likely to be in the same condition and some will fatten very much more quickly than will others. Hence, in case a large number of lambs are being fed, it is often possible and highly advisable, provided market conditions are right, to cut out and sell a car load lot very early in the feeding operations. This is usually more profitable than to wait till the thinner ones are finished.—Supt. W. H. Fairfield.

The Family Apple Orchard

Its Care and Varieties—By Robt. Stevenson, Morden, Man.

THE growing of fruit for Manitoba is considered to be rather a doubtful proposition by a great many of our farmers and others, the idea prevailing that what success has been achieved along this line has been the work of so-called cranks, or men with a hobby for this line, and as far as making fruit growing a paying sideline on the farm it was a thing not to be entertained seriously.

It is also stated that time and again fruit trees and bushes of almost all varieties have been tried year after year only to result in failure. The cause of failure was of course usually attributed to the climate, etc., but I think if this matter was given more consideration we would find that a large proportion of these failures was the result of the planters own ignorance when they selected varieties unsuitable to our western conditions, planted them in a poor location, and were lacking in a little care after planting.

For instance take the growing of the standard apple here in the West. Over 40 years experimenting on the Morden

considered this variety one of our best for general use. The tree comes into bearing at an early age, fruit matures about August 25, and for cooking and eating purposes we have few equals.

2. Hiberna—This is considered one of the hardiest varieties. It has been grown, and has borne fruit over a very wide range. Some of the strong points of this variety are the healthiness, hardiness, and productiveness of the tree. Although it is not classed as an eating apple it is very good for cooking having a peculiar flavor of its own.

3. Ostrekoff—This is a hardy upright growing tree. The fruit is yellowish green, and will keep longer than any other variety that we have as yet.

4. Repka Kislaga—This variety is a good eating apple, being quite sweet, and bears a good crop every year.

Crab Apples

Transcendent—This variety is very hard to improve on in regard to quality of fruit, productiveness and hardiness.

Phillips—This is a sweet crab, used mostly for making sweet pickles.

Florence—A newer variety, fruit very



Packing Apples on Pine Grove Farm, Stevenson Bros., Morden, Man.

farm in an endeavor to grow apple trees in our province have taught us a few essentials in connection with their successful management.

Shelter is Essential

First, shelter is an absolute necessity for the young orchard. If no natural shelter on the farm, one should be planted; trees for this purpose can be secured free of charge from the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, or you could also plant a few rows of common Caragana which can be procured from our different nurseries in the province. When your shelter belt has attained a height of say about four feet, you can plant young fruit trees within the shelter, but they should be 20 to 25 feet from the forest trees and about 15 feet from Caragana hedges.

Next and of equal importance is the hardiness of the varieties of apple trees you wish to plant. No fruit trees should be planted but those of a known hardy type, and have grown good crops in different parts of the province.

We would consider any soil that would carry a good crop of potatoes would be quite suitable for the growing of fruit trees. We would also prefer using one and two-year-old trees, they cost less, and you will always find them much easier handled, and the percentage of loss will be very small.

The following are the varieties of apples and crab apples we would suggest for the home garden:

1. Blush Calville—We have always

highly colored, good quality, and a very heavy bearer.

[Editor's Note.—Mr. Stevenson is a son of the late A. P. Stevenson, who, during 40 years on his Morden farm, experimented widely with apples. His success with apples demonstrated the possibilities of growing this fruit on the prairies. One year he had 300 barrels of fruit in his orchard. Consequently when Robt. Stevenson talks about apple growing he knows his subject.]

The problem of maintaining the milk flow towards the end of summer is one with which most dairymen are familiar. It is the most trying season of the year; pastures become dry and burnt, there is a marked decrease in the milk flow which, having once been allowed to occur, no amount of liberal feeding later can restore. Supplementary grain feeding alone avails little, it is some succulent which is required to take the place of grass. A satisfactory sequence of temporary pastures has not yet been devised and soiling crops entail considerable labor. Silage we believe is cheaper and certainly much more convenient to handle.

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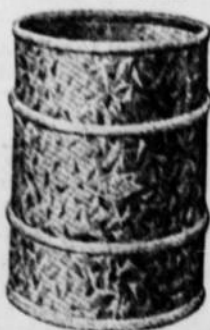
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Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Business of Convention

Replying to a resolution passed by the Forester G.G.A., expressing the great disappointment of the members at the small amount of important business transacted by the 1924 convention, Geo. F. Edward, the president, recently wrote the secretary as follows:

"We are sorry that you are disappointed at the results of the convention, and that there was not more accomplished. I believe that more business-like methods could be adopted in conducting our convention, and that we could save a great deal of time if there were some limit put upon the number of times and the length of time persons could speak, as it seemed that there was a great deal of time wasted on some men speaking on every subject that came before the convention."

"We trust that, next year, we shall be able to devise some means of facilitating the conduct of business."

Shield for Membership

An offer of a shield has been made by Geo. W. Robertson, M.L.A., to be competed for each year by locals of the S.G.G.A. This shield will be presented to that local which shows the most satisfactory increase in its membership during the year, and will be held by such local for the period of twelve months, or for so much longer as it retains its supremacy in the matter of membership increase. We are hoping that this will stimulate interest in the membership of our locals, and that a healthy rivalry in this respect will result from this offer. The shield will probably be presented to the winning local at the annual convention each year.

New Locals

A local of the S.G.G.A. was organized in the Spring Burn school, Wynyard, by W. A. S. Tegart, of Mildred, on February 13.

Spring Burn S.G.G.A. was the name adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, B. A. Emerson; vice-president, M. O. Magnasson; secretary, J. K. Christianson; directors, John McLennan, Wm. Richmond and P. A. Rotzien.

A local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized in the Bear Island School District, Waseca, with Mrs. H. F. Knabke as secretary.

Notes

Up to the middle of February the total membership fees paid in to the Central office of the S.G.G.A. are about \$500 in advance of the same period in 1923. This is an encouraging feature, and speaks well for the future of the association.

Richard Sephton, director of District No. 2 of the S.G.G.A., has been in the Mankota district since the annual convention, and has held meetings in all school houses in the district, in the interests of the wheat pool. Mr. Sephton considers this particular district the best organized in the constituency, and states that a large number of contracts and waivers will be sent in at an early date.

R. M. Johnson, vice-president of the association has been appointed by the executive to attend a Farm Labor Conference to be held in Edmonton in the early part of March, to deal with the farm labor problem as it affects the whole of the three prairie provinces. The question of stabilizing farm wages has also been brought to the attention of the provincial government by the executive, who will keep in touch with T. M. Molloy, commissioner of labor and industries, in order to do everything possible in this connection.

A letter has been forwarded by Mr. McPhail to A. G. Hawkes, late vice-president of the association, expressing

the appreciation of the Central board for his generous gift of \$500 debenture stock to the association, which was announced by Mr. Hawkes during the Moose Jaw convention. Coupled with this was also an appreciation of his many years of devoted service to the association.

Alberta

Most Successful Year

Sunny Ridge local has completed the most successful year since its formation. They had a paid-up membership of 42, and their co-operative trading business in the year amounted to \$3,366.71. There was a cash balance in hand after payment of all liabilities. Lubricating oil was purchased, in co-operation with neighboring locals, at a saving to the members of 10 per cent. on local prices, and the purchase of a car load of twine resulted in a net saving of nearly \$200. A car load of apples was brought in, at very reasonable prices, and a car load of dried fruit was purchased at about two-thirds of the local prices. It is expected that the membership will be increased this year, and that the volume of business will be even larger.

Record of Coaldale Local

One hundred per cent. of the farmers in the district in the organization, is the objective set by the Coaldale local in the drive which has been arranged.

At the annual meeting the retiring president, D. A. McArthur, reviewed the work accomplished by the local in the past two years. They had been largely responsible for the excellent work done on local roads by the department of public works; they had made a good showing in the contract signing campaign for the wheat pool; and now they were undertaking, in connection with other locals in the Lethbridge, Crystal Lake and Coaldale districts, to form a co-operative selling agency for other farm products.

Notes

The membership drive in the Berrywater district was an interesting variation to the usual form of contest. The ladies of the U.F.W.A. local challenged the members of the men's local in a membership canvass, and then set to work so energetically that they were easily the winners. The U.F.A. local are now preparing for a whist drive, oyster supper and dance, to be given to the U.F.W.A. local, and the new members of both locals.

North Fork local who "have done nothing for some time," says the secretary, are now determined to do some real work. Mr. Woods, of Lewis district, speaking to the local recently, pointed out that it was mainly due to the U.F.A. that better mail service had been secured for the district.

Gibbons local have already secured almost three times as many members as they had in 1922 or 1923, though their drive is not yet completed. They expect to reach a 100 per cent. organization before long. The success of their drive they consider a good indication that the U.F.A. is "far from defunct."

Each Member Must Bring Another

Bye Moor local at its annual meeting unanimously adopted a motion calling for each member to make a deposit of \$2.00, this to be refunded only to those who get a new member to join the local before March 31. The secretary believes that this is helping greatly to increase the membership.

C. Blunden assisted in the organization of White Lake local, near Nobleford. The officers are D. Mulligan, A. J. Mifflin and S. Burns.

Bluffton local was formed recently, in the Rimbey district, and meetings will be held in the Bluffton Community Hall. Wm. A. Adams was elected secretary, and C. P. Pearson, president.



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ST. C. 22-24

Manitoba

Rufford U.F.M. has reorganized for 1924, with an initial membership of 12. R. E. Meadows was elected president and W. J. Bray secretary. This local is arranging a joint meeting with Tremaine U.F.M., at which an address will be given on the wheat pool, by a speaker from Central.

At a recent meeting held at Millwood, and addressed by G. M. Shaw, president of Marquette district, on the U.F.M. and wheat pool, it was decided to form a local of the association at that point. The following officers were elected: President, C. Billy; vice-president, A. Neville; secretary, G. H. Heap. A canvass for members is being put on immediately.

At a very well attended meeting of the Decker U.F.M. local, an address was given by C. S. Stevenson, district director, on the Wheat Pool. After fully explaining the contract, a lively discussion followed, and great interest was manifested by the members.

Their delegate who attended the annual convention gave a splendid report of the proceedings.

Co-operative buying of commodities is done under the auspices of this local. Five cars of coal have already been handled this winter. Cars of twine, posts, cord wood, etc., are handled annually by the local at very considerable saving to their members.

At a recent meeting of the local board of directors of the Ingelow U.F.M. it was decided to donate to Central office half the funds in the local treasury, and cheque for the amount has been received at Central. Such spirit of loyalty to the association and determination to keep the organization functioning successfully is indeed very encouraging to our workers throughout the province.

A U.F.M. local has been established at Russell, following a visit from G. M. Shaw, president, Marquette district board, who addressed the farmers of the community on the U.F.M. and Wheat Pool. Harry Clew was elected president and the other officers will be elected at their meeting this week. Russell anticipates being able to enroll a considerable membership in the very near future.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The first offer of the use of elevator facilities for pool wheat has been received by the Manitoba pool committee. This offer comes from Neil Wright, of Benito, Man., and is made on behalf of the Benito Farmers' Elevator Company, whose elevator can handle 200,000 bushels of grain in a year. This elevator company is ready to place their elevator at the service of the pool.

Large and enthusiastic meetings were addressed by Mr. Aaron Sapiro last week at Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Morden and Carmen. Mr. Sapiro answered numerous questions, and at the Brandon meeting, where the accommodation was not equal to the number that wanted to hear the Californian expert on co-operative marketing; over 1,500 contracts and questionnaires were distributed. Mr. Sapiro also spoke to a large audience in the Board of Trade Auditorium, Winnipeg, last Saturday afternoon.

Many districts in the province have now their full staff of canvassers, the committee report, and other districts are filling up fast. The meetings being held in the country are well attended, interest in the pool being manifest everywhere. Central office is being kept busy answering the many enquiries that are coming in and furnishing information for local debates on the wheat pool. The committee are confident that the province will be organized in good shape to begin the drive for signatures to the contract on March 10. The pool committee will issue shortly literature containing statements from members of Parliament, members of the Legislature, and men prominent in the farmers' movement, as to their attitude towards the pool.

Danger Ahead

"Is your husband a good provider, Dinah?"
"Yessum, he's a good providiah, all right; but I'se allus skeered dat niggah's gwine ter git caught at it!"

Experience With Field Peas

While either corn or corn and peas as a mixture make a fine forage crop, yet I believe peas grown alone in rows will prove to be the best crop to grow as they are so easily harvested and cured and can be put in the hay mow the same as alfalfa, or stacked outside or fed from the winrow in the fall or early winter.

I hesitated a good while before seedling any quantity for fear I would have too much trouble in harvesting them but they are as easily harvested as any crop I have ever grown.

I planted mine last spring with the lister, using one hopper to plant peas and one to plant a little wheat in the rows, thinking that the wheat would help to hold the peas up while we were cultivating the crop and that the wheat would help to hold the pea vines from dragging on the guards of the mower when we came to harvest them.

I was very glad, this fall, that the cut worms helped me out of a bad mess by eating nearly all the wheat after it came up, but they also thinned the peas out until there was not more than one-fourth of a crop left. I had a time trying to cultivate them until toward the end of the season, when I put a rake tooth on each side of each row to hold up the vines while the shovel was passing, and that did away with that trouble to a great extent.

When we tried mowing them we thought we had a job we would never get through. When we commenced using the horse rake we found it pulled them where the vines had started to dry next to the ground, so we waited until most of the crop started to dry up next to the ground but while the bulk of the vines were still green so the peas would not shell, and we got the bulk of them into winrows with very little trouble.

The green vines would lop over the ends of the rake teeth and run over some, and the vines would gather some clods and carry them along, so it was some trouble to shake the dirt out when we came to haul them to the threshing machine. But if only wanted for hog feed the vines can be hauled direct from the winrows to the hog pen, or turn the hogs out and let them do the gathering as they will not bother any other grain as long as they can get what peas they want.

If they are only wanted for feed, cracking makes no difference; they can be threshed almost like wheat but it is a slow, tedious job to thresh them so as to have them fit for seed.

I will use the listers for seeding my peas next spring and will use both hoppers and seed two rows in each furrow and try to get a pea in each row every three or four inches, so as to have them as thick in the rows as they can grow, and I will seed them before I seed my wheat so as to give them plenty of time for all the peas to mature. If the cut-worms should take the first seeding I will split the ridges after the cut-worms have done growing, early in June, and re-seed the field so as to get a crop of vines for hay.

Splitting the ridges will destroy all the weeds that have made a start by that time and will be equivalent to a plowing but much cheaper. As one bushel of peas will seed at least three acres, it will not be an expensive crop

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Winnipeg

Incubator Don'ts

By G. Stacey, author of Secrets of Incubating and Brooding

Don't be discouraged if you get a poor hatch. We've had 'em and shall get 'em again, especially early in a backward season.

Don't forget to set your incubator level.

Don't be afraid to cut four holes in the floor; put four stove pipes in holes, right down to the ground, fill with concrete level with floor, to set legs of incubator on for a concrete base.

Don't be afraid to borrow the doctor's thermometer to test yours by.

Don't forget melting snow is freezing point. Test with another thermometer, or some other way, but test it.

Don't run your machine with manufacturer's directions, experienced or not.

Don't let anyone else run your incubator; run it yourself.

Don't set weak-shelled eggs, thinking the incubator can't trample on them like a hen.

Don't set any egg you wouldn't set under a hen.

Don't fill your lamp with coal oil out of the oil-pull; use the very best.

Don't use the burner you used last year without boiling it in strong lye water.

Don't try to heat her up too quickly.

Don't forget to send for a spare thermometer; you might break the only one, then you are out of luck.

Don't put eggs in incubator till it has been running a day and a night.

Don't turn the lamp too high; too low is a safe mistake.

Don't go to bed till temperature is up and regulator is lifted, especially if yours is a cheap machine.

Don't put eggs in machine for the first time in the evening.

Don't be tempted to turn eggs only once a day, like Bill Jones said; turn them twice.

Don't turn them at 9 a.m. (if you are a late riser) and again at 5.30 p.m., before you go to the ball game; turn 'em like you'd milk a cow—12-hour periods.

Don't fill the lamp before turning the eggs.

Don't be afraid to let the temperature go above 103 sometimes (keep it under 105 always). Average it up; if it is down to 101 in the morning, let it go up gradually to 104 by night, especially after the first week; before that be very careful.

Don't forget to fix your thermometer so hatching chicks can't knock it over.

Don't let the kids watch the chicks hatch when you are not there.



An Elk Cow in the Wild Animal Park at Wainwright, willing to Take a Chance
Photo sent in by Mrs. W. L. Barber

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Douglas Thesis

The Editor.—Your article in the issue of January 23, under the caption of Easy Money, is to be deplored, for you are not content to advocate the necessity for provision being made to secure cheaper credit for farmers—the need for which is generally conceded—but must needs indulge in cheap humor at the expense of suggested schemes for the improvement of the functioning of the financial system, leaving the inference with your readers that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the system as at present operated, and that a reduction of interest rates is about all that is necessary to meet the situation. The major economic problem facing Canada and the world today, is not one merely of reduction of interest rates on loans to producers, desirable as that may be, but is one of securing to them the costs of production and ensuring to consumers a sufficiency of purchasing power as will enable them to draw upon the productive organization up to its ability to meet their reasonable requirements, for which purpose it should presumably exist.

As to the correctness of your statement made in reference to the evidence submitted by Major Douglas, before the banking committee of the House at Ottawa, that "when he was through, nobody understood much more about it than when he began," I recommend your readers to judge for themselves by securing, and reading, a copy of the report. (The report is well worth a close study.)

Throughout the greater part of the world production is curtailed, and is being conducted in many important industries at a loss or with little or no profit; while large

numbers of people are unemployed, and so are unable to purchase the goods they need. At the same time products are priced so high as to restrict consumption, causing a considerable part of the industrial organization to be unutilized.

To answer that the disorganization following upon the late war is responsible for this state of affairs is unsatisfactory and quite inadequate, for the same symptoms were in evidence prior to the war and, without doubt, the war delayed a period of acute depression which was just setting in, and was world-wide in its scope, for several years.

The expansion of credit (that is the making of new money, chiefly by the banks) which is the necessary preliminary to any increase in trade activities, had been proceeding apace, followed by rising prices almost uninterruptedly from 1897 to 1913. The advent of the war altered the situation by providing an outlet for goods and machinery for the further expansion of credit necessitated, thus deferring the period of depression.

The Douglas thesis asserts that the existing trade depression, and all such depressions, is chiefly the result of an insufficiency of purchasing power being distributed under existing financial methods, to enable the receivers of wages, salaries and dividends to buy the output of industry. This is caused by the expansion of bank credits, which are necessary to facilitate an expansion of production, preceding the production of further new goods; so that, becoming effective in the market as an increase in demand against goods already existing, it induces a rise in prices and reduces the purchasing power of incomes

correspondingly. That, further, the purchasing power of which consumers have thus been deprived, can never, under present methods, be restored to them; and that this constitutes the main obstacle to the realization and enjoyment of the full use and development of the productive capacity of society.

It is this major defect in the economic system that the Douglas scheme aims to remedy.—Herbert Milne, 121 Oswego St., Victoria, B.C.

Sectionalism

The Editor.—I have read with interest the account of the Hon. J. B. Baxter's address at Kent, as given in The Guide issue of January 7, and also the editorial comment upon it in the same issue.

So much for the alleged sectionalism of the representative of the Conservative party, but it has occurred to me, that in the interests of fair play The Guide should not have confined its editorial criticism to Mr. Baxter alone, in view of the line of talk handed out by the speakers for the government, particularly those who hailed from Quebec.

For example, here is a sample of the political sagacity displayed by a member of the Quebec legislature, a M. Theriault, who addressed the voters—75 per cent. of whom were of French-Canadian origin—in the interests of the King government.

After saying that he brought them a message from Quebec that they were to remember that Mr. Meighen represented all that was "bosche" in Canada, he is reported as follows:

"Why had there been conscription? It was not to get more soldiers, since the United States had come into the war then, but it was for the purpose of getting through the C.N. deal. The Conservatives had bought up the newspapers, muzzled them, and public men who had been Liberals, turned from the party, and the English had been turned against the French-speaking people, all to make millions for some people in Toronto.

"It had been Mr. Meighen, also, who had protested against a clause in the conscription law against seminary students being

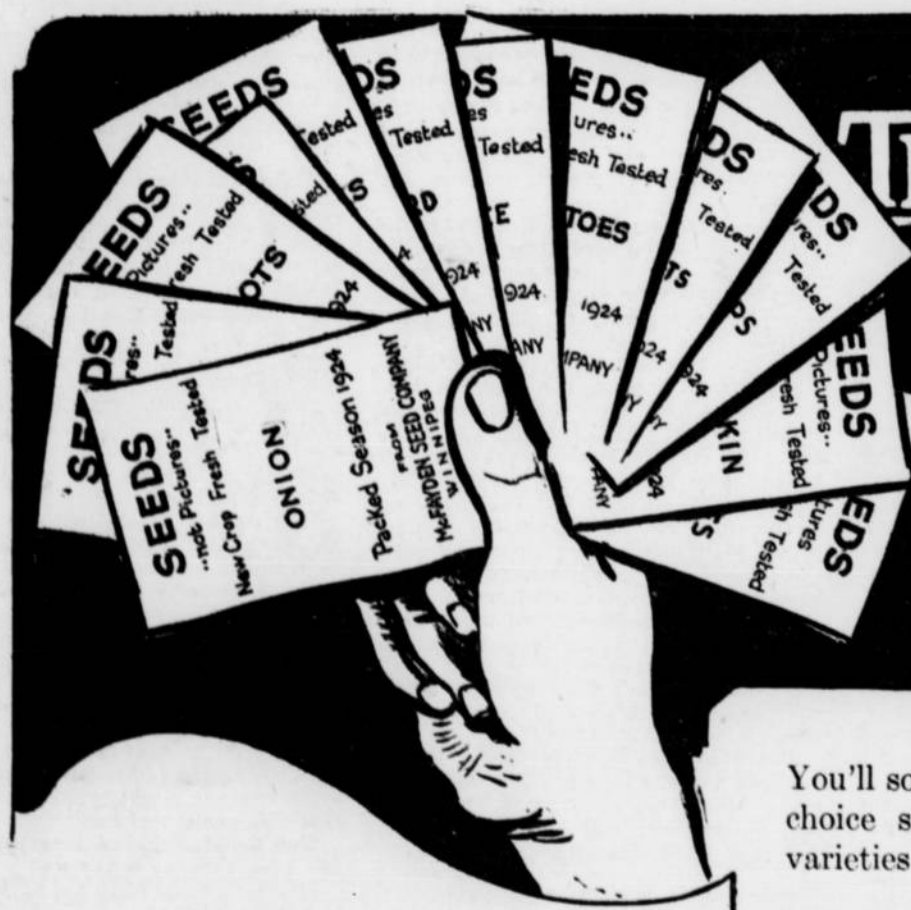
exempt, and also it was Meighen who had objected to an indemnity being given to the widows and orphans of poor working men in the Quebec riots in 1917, and yet today they were being asked to forget the past and vote for the Meighen candidate!"

The point is, Mr. Editor, if the Conservative speaker was preaching sectionalism, was not the Liberal representative preaching sectionalism, plus religious prejudice and racial antagonism, a form of hate ten times more detrimental to the peace and progress of Canada than the sectionalism born of economic differences.

And yet The Guide chooses to lambast the one and ignore the other. Are we to take it that a straw shows the way the wind blows?

In a country like ours with its far flung distances causing the inevitable economic problems and differences in political opinion consequent on such circumstances, a certain amount of selfishness of viewpoint is bound to arise. The Guide itself, as official organ for the organized farmers, has done its "bit" in moulding the farmers' opinion towards the idea that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is the particular barnacle on the ship of western progress. When it comes to a case of throwing stones at the other fellow's fiscal policy we all live in glass houses more or less. But the racial and religious issues raised by M. Theriault are inimical to the welfare and progress of Canada as a whole. It is for this reason that I am disappointed to find The Guide accepting, by ignoring M. Theriault's speech while making a large issue of that of Mr. Baxter.—Agnes Y. Armour, Chauvin, Alta.

[As we are asked a direct question in the above letter, we reply that we have as little use for M. Theriault's kind of political argument as we have for Mr. Baxter's. The latter, however, made a direct charge that the interests of the maritime provinces had been deliberately sacrificed to those of the West as the result of a specific political bargain; it is apparent therefore that his argument is not on the same plane as that of M. Theriault. M. Theriault dealt in old stuff; Mr. Baxter broke some new ground in appealing to sectional interests.—Editor.]



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My Plans for Next Year

Continued from Page 7

Sixth—There will be an extensive garden growing all of the various kinds of vegetables, which will relieve the cravings of the inner man between periods of hard work. Of course there will be a few cows, just enough to provide milk, cream and butter for our own use.

Last, but not least, realizing that to be a good farmer means more than simply plowing the land and tilling the soil, I will actively support and uphold the farmer movement for better conditions in agriculture. I believe the solution to a great deal of our trouble would be for the general adoption of commodity co-operative marketing based on sound business principles, whereby the farmer would share to a greater extent in the consumer's dollar than he does at present.

By Colin Burnell, Oakville, Man.

I WILL not be growing much wheat next year, not because I am through with wheat—don't let me be misunderstood about that—for I have always held that a farm should grow a little of everything that may be profitably produced on it. But I do believe that if most of us studied our individual husbandry problems we would find that we were fitted to produce one crop just a little more profitably than others. That should then be made the main crop and the rest of the plan subordinated to its maximum production.

I have come to the conclusion that on my farm an early, heavy-yielding barley such as Trebi, ought to be my speciality, and I am going strong on that next year. All farming operations in my district have to be planned with the special object of fighting the sow thistle. Barley is an ally, as is also buckwheat. I grew 40 acres of the latter in 1923. Like everything else, it was a failure because of lack of moisture, but I shall sow it again next year.

By G. H. Hutton, Calgary, Alta.

THE large yields produced in Alberta during the past year have relieved the situation in regard to feed, which has been rather serious for several years previous. The large supply of high quality hay and good oat straw which is now on hand makes imperative the finding of a market for this feed through livestock. In Southern Alberta last year's first cutting alfalfa hay has been injured by rains and is of little value for sale, but its feed value is only slightly impaired. However, the price of beef will not warrant high prices for feed, but I believe a sufficient price could be realized through the feeding of beef and dairy cattle and sheep to make the growing of alfalfa profitable every year.

I believe that coarse grains can be marketed through beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and my confidence in this respect will dictate action for the coming year.

By Jas. H. Bridge, Prongue, Sask.

FOR ourselves, experience has taught us that while we should not place our dependence on grain crops alone, we may, with a good show of reason, make wheat our main cash crop. We shall grow some oats and barley in order to provide coarse grains for our livestock. Incidentally I might add that we propose to carry over some of our 1923 oats to the end of the next crop year. This is a lesson learned in the dry years.

We shall be milking sufficient cows to keep the store bill down. This will mean four or five cows, which we aim to have freshen in the fall. In order to provide ample pasture we have part of the farm seeded to Western rye grass and sweet clover, the same combination being used for hay. We find that feeding is just as important as breeding in the production of milk and meat products.

We find that one litter of pigs is invaluable in turning waste products, such as screenings or damaged grain, into profitable feeds. Incidentally we

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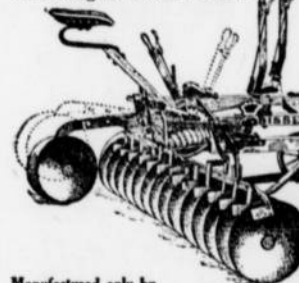
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aim each year to try out some new crop or crops, in an experimental way.

To be brief, we shall aim to diversify to at least some degree, to follow out such tillage and cropping practices as are likely to bring good results in relatively dry seasons, to farm, insofar as we can, to reduce the toll taken from our crops by the ever present weeds and to produce as economically as possible, consistent with good farming.

By Olaf Olafson, Mortlach, Sask.

EVERY agriculturist should take stock of his mental and financial standing as it is, at the end of 1923. When he has done so, no matter whether he be a small grain farmer or a rancher in a large way, he should aim to grow as much of his needs as possible, keep away from hired labor, gasoline and other people's advice, repair old machinery rather than buy new, feed nothing but the best of livestock, and dispose of all scrubs if he possess any, at whatever price it may bring.

In cultivating his land this coming year, summerfallow as much as possible, using six horses instead of four. The remainder of the land can be mowed, the weeds raked in bunches and burned, or, if wild oats and Russian thistle, can be stacked and saved for next winter's feed.

Burn no straw, it can be utilized to replenish the soil in some form or another.

There is no doubt that many of our agriculturists are in trouble and have lots to contend with, but if they will bear in mind their trouble is not in lack of production, rather the reverse.

Canada is proving her ability to produce in abundance, and with due consideration as to cost of production and better system of distributing our produce, no person in Western Canada should need to fear the future.

By John R. Hume, Souris, Man.

YOU have asked a question that I think 95 per cent. would like to have solved.

It is true that grain farming has proved unprofitable on a large number of farms in Manitoba the last few years, and I think the only way to make them profitable is a complete change in our farming operations.

A silo on every farm is an essential thing. Better livestock, a few dairy or beef cows or both, a few good brood sows, some sheep and a flock of poultry, with a grain crop of wheat, oats and barley, will solve the problem about as quick as anything.

Put them on the market co-operatively if at all possible, in a finished and attractive condition, and at a time of the year that the market demands a good article.

Any type of silo will give splendid satisfaction. I am inclined to think the pig or trench silo is the best for this country, as it eliminates freezing which is the greatest drawback to the one built above ground. The pig or trench silo can be built cheaper and filled with very little outlay in the way of machinery. A straw cutter and a six-horse power gasoline engine will answer the purpose very satisfactorily.

As for growing feed—corn, sunflowers, or sweet clover, can be grown every year providing we get enough moisture to germinate the seed. Harrow and cultivate to keep down weeds then cultivate to conserve moisture, then cultivate some more and you will have abundance of winter feed in the driest summers.

By E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask.

WHEAT and oats, grown both for seed and the market, have been the main sources of my income up-to-date and will be for some years to come. I plan, however, to increase my livestock—start along pure-bred lines of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs and Barred Rock chickens. I shall continue taking a practical interest in forage, pasture, and silage crops, and also have an eye on the fruit growing possibilities of this district. A gradual change from grain farming on a large acreage to a system of mixed farming on a smaller acreage is the wisest plan to follow in my opinion

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The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi railway, was shot by an unseen enemy while out looking for some way to finish his branch line across the Big Muskeg which lay in its path. Wilton Carruthers, his chief engineer and best friend, carried Joe's body back to Clayton.

Wilton and Molly McDonald, daughter of the factor at the portage, were in love with each other, but McDonald developed an intense hatred for Wilton. Bowyer, a member of the legislature, and a hated business rival of Joe's, also tried to make love to Molly, but was refused.

After a very difficult journey Wilton and Molly reached Clayton. Two men who claimed to be mounted policemen, tried to put Carruthers under arrest, but he escaped. He arrived in Clayton just in time for the meeting of the shareholders of the Missatibi, and was able to get them to pass a motion that the line was to be completed. Joe's will left everything to Kitty, his wife, but search revealed that 500 shares of stock had disappeared. Phayre, the banker, produced a transfer signed by Joe in return for a loan of \$350,000, which was to be repaid or the Missatibi swung to the Bowyer interests.

Wilton went on with the construction work. Kitty came to the camp to live. Her presence disturbed Molly greatly, and later Wilton was dismayed at Kitty telling him that she loved him. Kitty schemed with Bowyer to get Molly out of the way. After hearing that Kitty was in love with Wilton, and after Kitty telling her that Wilton would marry her if she would free him from his promise, Molly told Wilton that they must break their engagement.

Wilton, terribly worried and perplexed over his difficulties—the collapsing of the trestle work of the railway just as it was nearly finished, and his broken engagement—found it difficult to push forward the work, but finally the swamp was spanned and the trestle work stood secure. Wilton went to Clayton to raise money to pay Phayre, but found Bowyer and the banker had used the press to ridicule the line, so he was unable to raise the money. Phayre refused to renew the loan and advised Wilton to throw up his work and take a job with Bowyer. Wilton informed him angrily that he would finish the work himself.

CHAPTER XX The Conflagration

"I'M GOING back to work for you, Mr. Phayre," Wilton had said when he left the office. And he had meant it. Without any further hope of keeping the line for Kitty, he resolved, for the work's sake, that the day when the control passed into Bowyer's hands should see the grade across Big Muskeg.

He found the camp in much the same condition as when he had left it. Andersen reported that the men were still getting liquor, and were slacking. Wilton, whose mind had no room for rival propositions at the same time, dismissed the subject. That would be settled next; for the present he wanted a long sleep in which to shake off his depression, and with which to nerve himself for his task.

He went straight to bed. But he was aroused by Andersen a little after midnight.

"There's a big blaze a couple of miles north of us," said the foreman. "Sprung up like lightning. And a gale's sweeping up the swamp. The men won't turn out to back-fire. They say it's Saturday night—and most of them are drunk."

Wilton put on his clothes quickly, placed Jules in charge of the shack and hurried to the bunk-houses. Already the air was thick with haze. There had been no rain for two weeks, and a succession of heavy frosts had killed the ferns and undergrowth, leaving them as dry as tinder. It was dangerous weather.

The workmen obeyed Wilton's summons with slow sullenness. They were stupid with drink, and it was clear that they had no intention of being robbed of their traditional Sunday morning sleep. They showed an ugly disposition toward him. Some jeered; some refused to turn out at all.

But some of the engineers and foremen were already hurrying to the scene. Wilton collected these and started with them in the direction of the conflagration.

This was soon seen to be serious. Under the high wind the fire was speeding down at a terrific rate toward the camp, filling the air with dense clouds of smoke. The camp, having cleared ways on three sides, had not been fire-guarded. These should have been wide enough to protect it under

ordinary circumstances, and the work that was being pushed had left no time for anything else. But from the swift rate at which the fire was seen to be advancing, it was dubious whether the cleared ways would hold it.

Back-firing was impossible, for the wind came up the cleared road from the Muskeg with hurricane force. Wilton posted his men along the near side of the way, to beat out the patches of flame that would spring up from the burning brands carried over it by the wind.

The fire was fiercest along the muskeg edge, where, fanned by the full force of the gale, it was sweeping down upon the camp. Wilton took up his station here, with a half-dozen of his assistants, armed with branches.

They had not long to wait, for the conflagration came roaring down on them before many minutes had passed. It seemed to gather force as it advanced. The smoke was stifling, and the air filled with burning embers of boughs, that sailed high overhead and dropped

into the branches of the trees behind them. They could see one another only dimly in the swirling fog.

The line of fire shot through the crackling ferns and undergrowth before them, and reached the edge of the cleared way. Tongues of flame leaped up at them in furious derision, patches of grass began to smoulder along the track. The men worked madly. For a few moments the clearing seemed to have stayed the progress of the devouring element.

Then the workers found themselves surrounded with a ring of flame. The trees and grass were alight behind them. And along the muskeg edge the conflagration had thrust out gripping tentacles of flame that edged round and in toward the engine-sheds.

Shouting to those nearest him to follow, Wilton ran down toward the swamp. But when the grade came into sight he saw something that caught his cry and killed it on his lips. Of a sudden his veins seemed to run ice for blood. The fire had caught the trestling and was running along the timbers, eating its way toward the east bank. The trestle was a fiery thread across the black level of the muskeg.

But what made him catch his breath and clench his fists was this: the fire

was moving eastward, and yet it could not have started on the west bank, for here the trestling was completely hidden under the foundation, over which the flames could not pass. The fire had started in the middle of the muskeg, and had been started there of design.

It was the end of everything. Big Muskeg would remain unspanned after all, when Bowyer assumed control.

Wilton ran back. The smoke was whirling all along the cleared way, and there was a wall of fire on either side of it. He plunged through in the direction of the camp. He saw the figures of the fire-fighters, battling in a score of places as fire after fire leaped up, apparently out of cleared ground, and roared skyward.

He caught two men as they reeled past him. "The horses!" he shouted.

They ran towards the stables. Brands had set the timbers ablaze in several places. Inside the horses whinnied and shrieked, plunging and struggling in their stalls.

They broke down the door, and had just time to dodge the maddened herd that sprang for the entrance. There was a furious melee of hoofs and tearing teeth, and the animals broke frantically toward the muskeg.



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Little could be seen in the smoke, and less could be done now. Everywhere were pillars of flame from burning buildings. The men's quarters in the heart of the open ground seemed safe, but the long sheds of supplies, containing miles of rails, were blazing furiously, sending up great banners of fire, tipped with brushes of smoke that spread fanwise high overhead across muskeg and forest.

The engine-houses were fire-red ruins, belching up a black, sticky smoke that clogged the fighters' lungs and settled in fine particles of black dust all over them. Drums of oil and gasoline exploded with the salvos of artillery, shooting up streamers of flame sky-high. Rivulets of fire broke forth and streamed through the camp, spreading the destruction.

The encircling arms of the conflagration had thrust their fingers all about them through the forest, which was ablaze in every direction. But in the open space itself the fire had been stayed, though hardly anything was left except the kitchens and bunk-houses. The sheds and engine-houses had gone up in a few minutes, and now glowed

fiercely with an intense heat, but without flame.

The fighters had done all they could do, and that was nothing. They could do nothing more now, except to guard the bunk-houses from the rivers of blazing oil. Wilton found a few men and told them to take spades and throw up mounds along the courses of these torrents, in order to divert them.

Nearer the muskeg the great sheds blazed from end to end, making the night bright as day, and illuminating the whole country for miles around. It was impossible to approach within a hundred yards of them.

The Hunkies, mad with drink, gathered in clusters at the doors of the bunk-houses and jeered at the men who had fought to save them; and these, too disconsolate to care, having at last secured the remaining structures, flung down their spades and drew out of their way. Every one knew this was the end.

Three Poles came arm in arm toward Wilton out of the smoke, shouting and hiccoughing. He stood aside and let them stagger past him. It did not matter. Out of the smoke came the figure

of McGee, the head locomotive engineer. His hair was crisped like a negro's—he was as black, and the tears had furrowed white channels down his cheeks.

"It's all gone!" he shouted. "Nothing but scrap-iron and junk. We'll have a bargain sale!" He recognised Wilton and seized him by the arm. "Who set that blaze?" he screamed. "Man, there was gasoline, gallons of it, soaking the sheds before ever the fire come there. They were soaked with it. Who did it? Show me the damn skunk!" he shouted, half beside himself.

"It doesn't matter now," said Wilton.

McGee raved, cursing and sobbing, and suddenly rushed away into the smoke and was lost to view. Two or three of the fire-fighters stumbled past. They were dog-tired, and walked with bowed heads and bent knees. Their clothing hung about them in charred fragments.

Wilton was making his way toward his shack before it occurred to him that he would not find it. Yet there was the

safe. He would stay guard over that. To his immense surprise, however, he discovered that the shack had escaped the conflagration, though, nothing remained of Kitty's but a few blackened beams. A back-fire had been set successfully. The grass was burned all about the place, and some of the timbers were scorched, but that was all. The shack was an oasis in the devastation of cinders. Jules had stuck to his post.

Wilton knew there had been treachery. He knew that Bowyer's appearance at the portage had not been chance. Bowyer had not driven miles from Cold Junction by coincidence. Wilton had no doubt that the fire was of his making. And even that did not matter.

At the door of his shack he stopped. He had a strange instinct of danger—the instinct of the beast returning to its den, which tells it that something has been there during its absence. The lamp that he had left upon the table was burning still, and nothing seemed to have altered; and yet the sense of danger came to Wilton and grew.

He unlocked the office door and went in. For a moment he thought his suspicions groundless. Then he saw that the door of the safe was open. He ran to it, and found the papers inside and apparently intact, just as they had been.

Jules must have scared the thieves away before they could accomplish their design. But how had they got the combination?

Doubtless the fire, set on the chance of burning out the camp, had also been designed to draw him and all the men in charge away, while the attempt was made.

Wilton shouted for Jules, and then, remembering that the deaf-mute could not hear him, went out of the room toward the little wooden outbuilding which Jules had constructed for his abode. But the Muskegon was not there.

He went back through the kitchen. In the middle of the room he saw something dimly outlined on the floor. He struck a match and found Jules in a pool of blood. One side of his head had been almost battered to pieces with a hatchet that lay on the floor nearby.

And yet Jules was not dead, for, as Wilton bent over him, he opened his eyes and smiled very faintly into his master's face. And the fingers of one outstretched hand quivered and pointed toward the office.

Wilton raised Jules gently in his arms and carried him within, and laid him on the floor. The Indian was almost at his last gasp, and he seemed struggling to express something before he died.

The fluttering fingers pointed upward. All that was left of life within the broken body seemed to be concentrated in them. Wilton watched them; he had no idea what Jules wanted, but, if he was expressing a wish, he was resolved that it should be gratified, and that the Indian should die contented.

The fingers squirmed and twisted. It seemed to Wilton that there was something in the room that Jules wanted. They were pointing now toward the safe. Wilton raised the dying man in his arms and supported the shoulders against his knees, so that Jules might see.

Jules pointed straight at the safe, looked up, and nodded. Wilton nodded. Jules seemed to lose interest then, but the fingers still twisted, and now they pointed toward the wall behind. Wilton shifted his position, and raised the shade of the lamp, to illuminate the other half of the room.

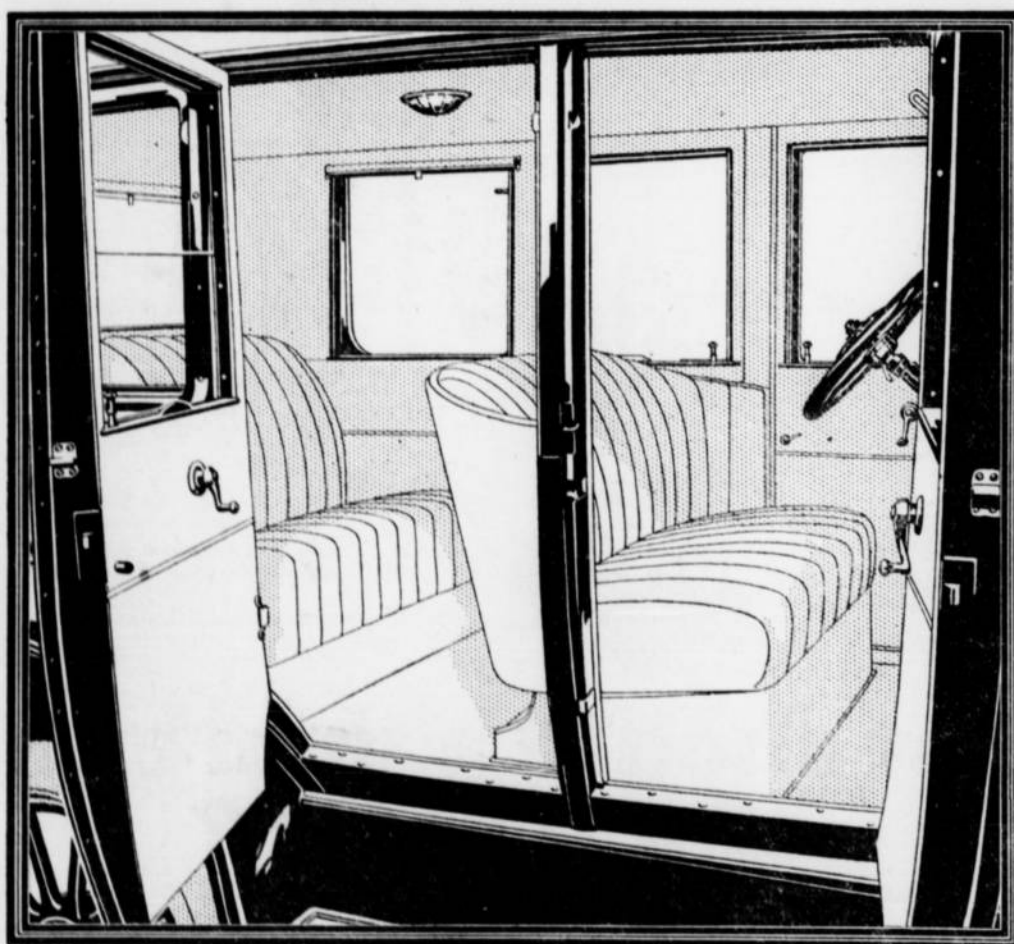
The fingers wandered over the woodwork, and stopped upon the caricature of Lee Chambers that Jules had drawn. Jules Halfhead smiled up into Wilton's face and nodded. Wilton nodded. Then Jules died.

CHAPTER XXI Kidnapped!

Since Bowyer's last visit to the store Molly had been making plans, but, when these were made, she did not dare to place them before the factor.

She knew that they could not long remain at the portage. There was too increasing infirmity; there was Tom Bowyer's enmity—his hold over her father, which was bringing him into his grave.

Yet she feared one of the factor's wild outbursts of rage if she renewed her suggestion that they should go to



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Winnipeg. On the other hand, gradually she began to believe that McDonald was forming plans of his own. If that were so, in due time, and in his own way, he would talk to her about them. Meanwhile nothing had happened. The muskeg seemed like a knife-thrust into her heart, for beyond that was all her world, from which she was for ever banned.

She watched her father anxiously. He still dragged his leg as he walked, and the fear that was always upon him now had made him an old man within the past year. The girl's love for him, which her humiliation at Bowyer's hands had never entirely killed, burned up again after she had broken with Wilton.

But she wondered constantly what was the power that Bowyer had over her father. Had McDonald given her any encouragement she would have spoken to him, and begged for an understanding that might remove the cloud which hung over them both. But the factor was more morose than ever, especially when the winter trading ended, and time hung heavily upon their hands.

"Ye'll no see Will Carruthers again, lass?" McDonald had asked her once. She shook her head. "And Mr. Bowyer?" asked the old man hopefully. "I never want to see him again," she answered.

The factor's face grew purple, and he seemed on the verge of one of his frenzied outbreaks. But suddenly the grey shadow of his fear came on his face. He flung his hands up, as if fearing a blow, and turned and went to his room dragging his leg behind him.

The talk came at last. McDonald was in his chair upstairs, Molly reading to him. But the factor did not seem to hear her; he was looking out of the window and brooding as of old. Suddenly he turned to her.

"I'm thinking of leaving here before winter, lass," he said.

"Leaving here, father? For good?" "For ay," he exploded. "I thocht I'd die here and be laid beside your mother. And I've held on! God, how I've held on! But I'm done with that hope. Would ye leave the portage, Molly?" he asked wistfully.

"Yes, father! I wish we could. I wish we could go somewhere together where we'd never have cause to remember it."

"Aye, never to remember it!" he echoed.

"To Winnipeg?" she suggested timidly.

He seemed to tremble at her words. He turned fiercely upon her. "To Scotland!" he shouted. "I'm done with this country. A man's thochts turn in his old age to his homeland. To Aberdeen!"

She leaned her head against his shoulder. "I'll go with you to Aberdeen, father," she said. "I believe you will be happy there and grow well again. But it'll cost money—"

"I have the money, Molly. I havena worked for naught all these years. Twelve thousand in the bank at Yorkton. It'll take us hame and keep us."

Molly was awed by the old man's fanatical enthusiasm. "When shall we go?" she asked.

"This autumn, lass—before the snows fall. But"—he clutched her by the arm—"ye'll say naught about it!"

"But you must arrange with the company for a new factor, and, if he isn't trained—"

His clutch became convulsive. "Not a word!" he cried fiercely. "Havena I done weel by the company? It won't be the sufferer. If they thocht I was going away they'd—not a word lass! Promise me!"

"But the Indians will come to trade—"

"I tell ye we darena let them know!" he whimpered. "Molly, lass, ye winna go back on me now?"

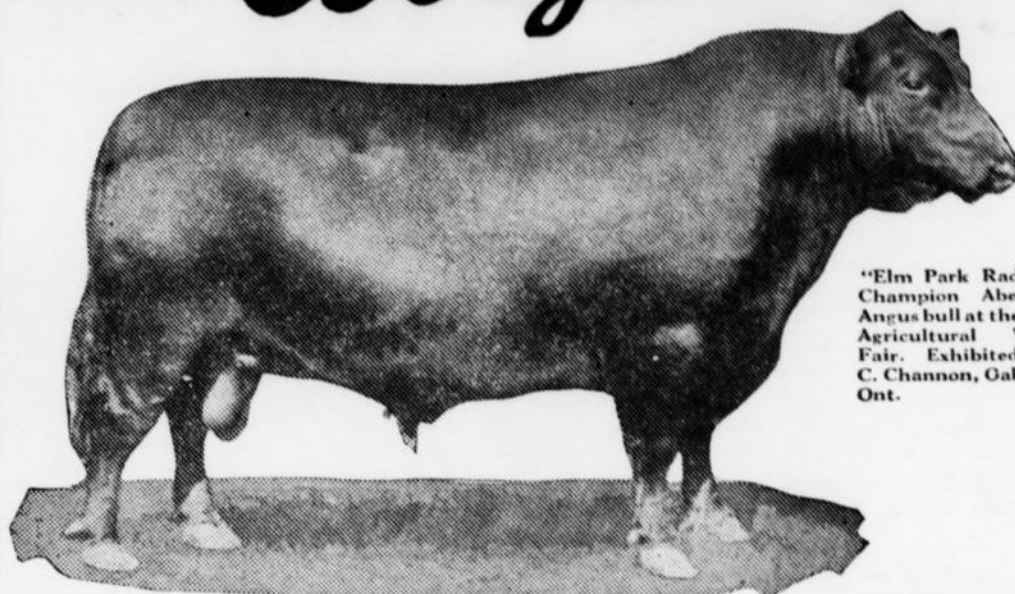
"No, I won't go back on you," she answered.

But she did not like the idea of stealing away, although the company would suffer little. And then there would be the forfeiture of his pension. But she dared not bring up that subject in view of his evident obsession.

Thereafter, though he said nothing more, Molly knew that he was making mental preparations for the journey.

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He dragged himself about the store and the portage, as if taking his last farewell of the inanimate objects that had grown to be a part of his life. And once, missing him, she found him by the grave under the tamaracks, kneeling as if in prayer, with the tears raining down his furrowed cheeks.

After a while they began to make preparations. They spoke of the journey as being weeks, instead of months, away. Then came a night when the factor tapped at Molly's door. She dressed quickly and went out of her room, to see the whole skyline ablaze. Clouds of smoke were whirling down on them. Suddenly a rig with two horses came dashing across the portage and drew up at the door.

Molly recognized Lee Chambers and Hackett, and turned and faced them, though her heart was beating with fear. They leaped out and ran up to her.

"We've come for you, Miss McDonald," shouted Lee Chambers. "The fire's across the muskeg, and there won't be anything left of this store in twenty minutes. Come along!"

He shouted and gesticulated wildly, and seemed hardly master of himself. McDonald started and looked out through the smoke clouds. But as they approached the girl she drew herself away.

"It's not true!" she said. "The fire's on the other side. Why should you come for us?"

"I tell you you'll be burned to a cinder inside of fifteen minutes!" yelled Chambers. "We've got no time to waste. We're going to drive you out of danger. Come along!"

"I won't come!" cried Molly. "Don't go with them, father. He's not speaking the truth! Look at his face!"

Hackett pushed Chambers out of his way and strode up to the door. "I guess that's true enough, what you said, Miss McDonald," he said. "The fire ain't this side—but Will Carruthers is dying. They pulled him out of his shack. He's in a bad way. Mebbe he'll just live till morning. He's calling for you!"

"Will—Will burned!" gasped Molly, looking at him with eyes of horror.

"It's gospel truth!" cried Chambers. "He can't rest till you go to him."

"Then why did you tell us an untruth?" asked the girl, searching his face as if to read to the bottom of his soul.

"Because we wanted to break it gently," shouted Hackett. He seized her by the arm. "We haven't no time to waste!" he shouted. "He may die any minute while we're talking here."

"He didn't send you," cried Molly, with sudden conviction. "Why should he have sent you? We won't go. You're lying! Let me go!"

She pushed her father back into the store and tried to bolt the door in their faces, but they set their shoulders against it and broke through. Molly ran to her room; they were there almost as soon as she. She screamed. She heard McDonald's feeble shout cut off as Chambers grasped him by the throat. And then she was struggling madly in Hackett's arms.

"Curse you!" he shouted, with a

string of vile oaths, seizing her by the hair and dashing his fist into her face.

She fought back like a tigress, broke from him, and, snatching up the water-pitcher, smashed it across his head, cutting his face with the fragments of porcelain. He grasped her by the throat. She clung to the bed, the table, to the door, screaming the while until his fingers tightened on her throat and the room swam blackly around her.

She was faintly conscious of a gag thrust into her mouth, of being carried, struggling, out of the store, of being lifted into the rig. Then she revived to find herself huddled upon the floor, her father bending over her with his wrists tied, and mumbling in her ear. The engineer, seated in front of them, was driving furiously along the trail southward. Hackett, with one leg thrust out on either side of the vehicle, was wiping the blood from his face.

He saw that Molly was conscious, and bent and pulled the gag out of her mouth.

"I guess that'll hold you, my beauty!" he jeered. "I caught a wild-cat once, but it hadn't nothing on you! If you move I'll bash your face in!"

Desperate as she was, Molly would have tried to leap from the rig but for her father. She heard him continue mumbling; and at length the meaning of his words reached her brain, and the horror of them numbed her and repressed all thoughts of fighting.

"It'll be all right, my lass," the old man was muttering. "They won't hurt you no more. They're taking us to Tom Bowyer, I reckon. He's bested us. We'll have to give in. We'll make the most of it."

The old man shook with fear, but he laid his hand caressingly upon her head. And afterward Molly recalled that gesture, and remembered that it was his right one.

At the time she thought nothing. She lay back with her head against the seat, resolved to husband her strength for a more desperate struggle later, if need be. Her dress was rent, her hair fell to her waist. Hackett grinned at her in frank admiration.

"If you'll be real good I'll let you sit on the seat beside me," he said, leering.

Molly shuddered. But a sudden lurch of the rig in a deep rut checked

his approaches. He swore fiercely at Chambers, who swore back in a high, whinnying cry. Rain had begun to fall; the horses, lashed incessantly, tore madly through the darkness, and the rig swayed dangerously from side to side.

Molly's thoughts ran on as fiercely. They were taking her to Bowyer, then! But Bowyer was at Cold Junction, and surely he could not harm her there! And he was taking her father. She must remain at his side and protect him. She sat passively upon the floor, hearing the frenzied babbling of the old man, and soothing him with one hand stretched out upon his.

But this was not the way to Cold Junction! The vehicle had turned into a stony upland, with a few patches of thin forest scattered here and there. This desolate region led toward Chain of Lakes, where several fishing clubs had purchased ground and water rights and set up camps. Her heart sank. She caught at Hackett's arm.

"Where are you taking us?" she pleaded. "Won't you let us go back? I'll say nothing if you let us go—I'll say nothing!"

Hackett grinned at her and tried to put his arm about her. She struck out at him, and, with an oath, he pushed her back violently into the bottom of the rig.

She gathered all her courage to wait. And the waiting was not long. The upland was surmounted, and a lake came into sight, a neck of land, and the dark outlines of camp buildings upon it. A light showed in a window. Chambers pulled up the horses.

He leaped to the ground and, catching McDonald by the arm, pulled him roughly out of the vehicle. He hammered fiercely upon the door, which opened. Tom Bowyer appeared on the threshold. The factor began to tremble. Bowyer pulled him unceremoniously inside.

"Bring her in!" he yelled to Hackett. The outlaw caught Molly by the waist and swung her to the ground. She tried to break from him, but Bowyer, having thrust McDonald inside, snatched her from Hackett's grasp and, picking her up bodily, carried her into the lighted room.

It was the club-room. Hunting trophies were on the walls—horns of moose and caribou. There was a table, a divan, and a number of chairs. A partition of pine planks divided it from a room behind it. Curtains hung before the windows.

Bowyer deposited the girl on the divan, went out, and pushed McDonald in after her. Outside Molly heard a fierce altercation in progress—Bowyer's threatening tones, Hackett's sullen answers, and Lee Chambers querulous whine.

Presently the two men went out, and Molly heard the horses being led away. She tried to adjust her torn dress, to fasten up her hair. Bowyer came back.

"Now we'll have a few words together," he said, leering at Molly.

(To be continued next week.)

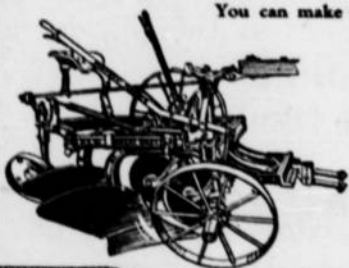
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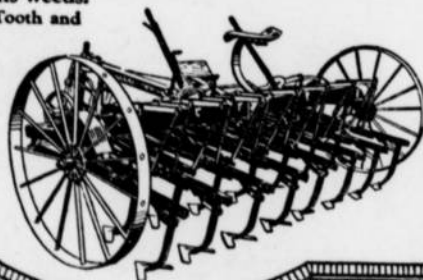
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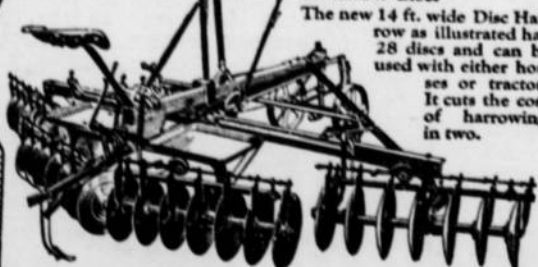


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The Dry Farmer's Pasture Problem

Continued from Page 11

clover with his wheat. The green sweet clover in the sheaves which went through the threshing machine greatly enhanced the palatability and feeding value of the straw.

Alfalfa found a supporter in Mr. White, of Lanigan. He had sown two small fields of alfalfa six and seven years ago, one with, and another without, a nurse crop. They were sown in rows 24 inches apart. The advantage lay with the one sown without the nurse crop. The alfalfa was satisfactory in every way with the exception of winter killing. Mr. White stated that his winter killing trouble only follows close fall pasturing. Another farmer endorsed his view, stating that hogs were particularly destructive in eating off the crowns. Mr. White estimated two and a quarter and one and three-quarter tons per acre from the two cuttings per year was what he was able to procure.

Comparative Value of Silages

The merits of the various silages were then dealt with. The consensus of opinion among those that had had experience with oats, sunflowers and corn silage, was that corn was preferable in districts where that crop could be carried to a fair state of maturity, but that sunflowers were preferable to poorly matured corn. In making comparisons between these silages one producer warned against misreading results. He found that in changing from one sort of silage to another, he invariably got a temporary reduction in milk flow even though he was changing to a superior silage which eventually regained the lost flow of milk.

Keep the brood sow in good thrifty and healthy condition. Allow her plenty of exercise. Feed her green food in the winter. She is very fond of alfalfa hay and mangel beets, with one feed per day of middlings and milk. Give her a dry comfortable straw bed, also plenty of fresh water, and she will winter in prime condition.

To a considerable extent, on the ram and his condition depend the quality, condition and vitality of the lamb crop. Everything possible should be done to maintain his thrift at the highest point, especially during the breeding season.

Sweet Clover's 14 Points

Continued from Page 10

11. That in my ten years' experience with sweet clover it has not yet made its appearance as a weed, and does not bother as a volunteer crop to any extent whatsoever. Also on land that is inclined to small pot holes that usually hold a little water in the spring, after the second rotation with clover the subsoil in these pot holes is so punctured by the great roots of the clover that the water disappears very much sooner than on the land just beside it that has never grown a crop of clover.

12. That to make hay from the second year's growth the cheapest and most efficient way is to use the grain binder, cutting about six to eight inches stubble, not shorter than six inches, just before the blossoms begin to come white (or if yellow variety, yellow) tie rather loosely and stook up in long stooks of not more than eight sheaves, the stiff butts will hold the leaf apart, up from the ground, letting the air under the stook. In 1923 my clover hay—about 90 tons—was cut and stooked in this manner, and before I got it in the barn or in the stack it got ten heavy rains. Any two rains would have ruined the hay if put up any other way, but as it is, all sheaves that stood up—and 95 per cent. did—came through in good shape. The outside became brown, then black, but just part the stooks a little and then it is as green as if it never had the rain, and besides the leaves are all retained when bound in this manner.

13. That sweet clover will grow on land so badly saturated with alkali that no grain crop or other tame grass will grow on it, and after two crops of sweet clover have been grown, oats will grow well. I believe that other grain crops will do well also, but have not yet tried any other grain than oats.

14. That where sweet clover has been grown for more than one rotation wheat will not rust nearly as badly, in fact in 1923 did not rust at all while wheat on land where clover had not yet been grown had considerable rust. I believe the reason for this to be the fact that sweet clover stores so much nitrogen in the soil that the wheat straw is so much more vigorous it can withstand the attacks and ravages of rust just the same as a well-fed, healthy animal withstands the attacks of disease better than a weak one. I have never found it necessary to inoculate sweet clover seed, and in most districts believe it is not necessary.

During the last few years the demand for seed has been so good that I have given some attention to the production of seed, but as I have read many excellent articles on the harvesting of the seed I do not think it necessary to touch any of these points.

I find that in talking with some about sweet clover that there still exists some prejudice against it. I would not find fault with anyone so thinking as I was somewhat of the same mind, for when I was a boy I was told it was a weed and had to be cut with a scythe to prevent it spreading.

However, if you are a prairie farmer sow some of it, study it, watch its results, and long before ten years have passed you will recognize it as your best friend.

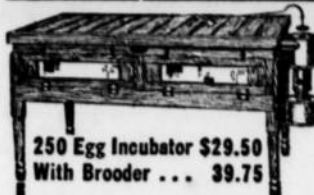
An old saying used to run like this: "Go West young man and grow up with the country." I think this should be revised: "Young man, stay where you are and grow sweet clover."



Mrs. M. C. Webb, Tisdale, Sask., is a Barred Rock enthusiast, but she takes a lot of pleasure out of caring for this flock of ducks.

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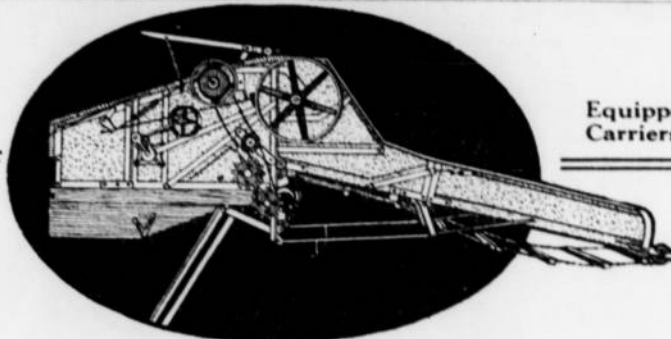
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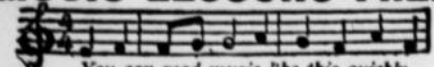
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The Countrywoman

The Note Book Habit

SOMETIMES when a woman is busy about her work a good idea will flash into her mind and she thinks to herself: "I'll remember that." It may be some splendid idea for discussion at the next club meeting of the women in her community; it may be some helpful suggestion for an address that is in course of preparation; it may be some little anecdote which will help to impress a lesson in history or geography upon the mind of one of her children, who is having difficulty with his studies; it may be some shortcut in housework that she is anxious to remember at the proper season, or it may be the city address of some business firm that deals in some commodity she hopes to buy in the near future. Then new tasks crowd quickly upon her time and attention and possibly when the time comes to make use of the idea she finds that she has entirely forgotten it or has to spend a long time looking up the item she had remembered so well at the time the idea came to her mind.

The note book habit is a most useful one to acquire. It will save time and needless worry and confusion on many occasions. A note book hanging in the kitchen or in a much used room of the house, with a pencil attached by a string or small chain is easily reached at a moment's notice. In it the busy housewife can jot down many little bits of information and be sure of finding them when she wants them. It is a convenient place to note what kitchen supplies are getting low and need to be replenished on the next trip to town. Sizes of children's shoes can be noted so that when it comes time to buy another pair the busy mother has no difficulty in remembering that Johnny takes 8's and Mary takes 4's. Articles in magazines which are especially helpful in seasonal work such as gardening and housecleaning can be noted. Ideas for discussion at the next club meeting or suggested items for an entertainment can be jotted down and they will be very helpful when the time comes to use them.

Among our friends is a business woman whose success in her work depends in a large measure upon her ability to think of new ideas and to carry out these and others worked out in conjunction with her business associates. Sometimes in the midst of a lively conversation she will pause and make note of an idea that has flashed into her mind. Once in answer to a questioning look at the reason for a pause in the conversation she explained with a smile: "Oh! I am just making note of that idea. I think it is a good one and I have learned the value of a new idea and I have also learned that ideas are most elusive things, so when one comes into my own mind or is suggested by someone else I immediately put it down or the chances are that it will take wings and never return. Writing it down helps to fix it upon my memory, but even should my memory play tricks and let that item slip away, I have got it in safe keeping." Then she continued: "Ideas are peculiar things. The more you encourage them and the better you use them when they come to lodge in your mind the more and the faster they come. Every idea kindly welcomed seems to bring a whole host of relative ideas with it."

Almost every girl or woman at some time or other collects poems, recipes or little interesting or instructive articles. They often come in useful in preparing an address, making a speech or helping entertain others. Stories or jokes col-

lected helps to liven many a dull hour. We all envy the speaker who at short notice is able to make a witty speech, weaving into it many good wholesome jokes or interesting anecdotes. Perhaps if the truth were known the speaker has had the habit for years of saving up bits of fun and interest. It is possible that he or she has made good use of a convenient note book.

We need quick thinkers and ready speakers today, and we should cultivate in ourselves the habit of remembering things of interest and importance. This is not the task it looks if we will cultivate the note book habit.

Avoiding Physical Bankruptcy

A few months ago a writer made the statement that "Part of a country woman's methods is to never seem through with what is to be done." We know that she has misjudged farm women in a very large number of cases for as a rule we are only too anxious to have the work out of the way. At the same time we must honestly acknowledge that some of us use up far more energy in the course of a day than is really necessary. As some one has said, "Being busy does not always mean being businesslike."

We have noticed that the greatest amount of work is not always done by the "speed up" type who dashes about from morning to night only to find by evening that many things are left undone. This flying from one job to another is an extravagant way of using precious human energy, both muscular and nervous. In fact it is the shortest road to physical bankruptcy with its endless train of suffering and unhappiness, not only for the afflicted person but for her family as well.

Contrasted with this type is the calm, collected woman with every bit as much to do who starts the day by visualizing what is before her. She has inaugurated a definite system so that things are done in a logical order in the quickest manner. She does not allow herself to use up energy extravagantly and makes a point of easing the tension of nerve and muscle at various times during the day. For her, emergencies have little or no terrors. By night she is not "worn to a frazzle" and is in a fit state to be a companion to her family. This kind of homemaker is a real commander-in-chief who refuses to allow her work to get the best of her.

When we are honest and analyze the situation properly, our problems are largely mental, great though the physical strain may be. In these days when extra heavy demands are made upon a homemaker's resources we must use every bit of ingenuity we possess to prevent our muscles and nerves from becoming worn out prematurely. Fortunately our salvation lies to a large extent in ourselves.

Education in Saskatchewan

James F. Bryant, president of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association, in his presidential address to the convention of that organization held recently in Saskatoon, gave a very

thorough survey of the conditions which now are affecting agriculture and their consequent affect on educational progress. Pointing out that Saskatchewan's population is 70 per cent. rural, he drew attention again to the fact that only as agriculture prospered could the other industries and business activities prosper.

Speaking of the physical growth of education, Mr. Bryant claimed that as a pioneer province, the people of Saskatchewan have every reason to be proud of the facilities provided for education for the 178,314 pupils now attending the schools. "The task of the department of education in providing school accommodation to keep pace with the rapid settlement of the province has been enormous. In 1901, the population of Saskatchewan was 91,279, today it is in the neighborhood of 850,000. In 1905 when Saskatchewan was made a province there were 894 school districts. Today there are 4,579 school districts, with 5,731 schoolrooms in actual operation. When we think of the rapid settlement of the province, the pioneer conditions and the periods of financial depression, and when we consider that most of our people started on the homestead with little capital, we can not but be proud of what we have already achieved, and of the determination of our people to give their children a good education. The little one-room school was first established whenever the school population justified it. As villages and towns and cities grew up the larger and more up-to-date buildings of our urban districts kept pace with their growth. Then came the continuation schools where high school work was done. In 1918 there was but 21 of these in existence. In 1922 these had increased to 197. . . . In 1907 the Secondary Education Act provided for high schools and collegiates and today we have 24 of these schools in our province with nearly 6,000 students in attendance. Then came the vocational schools with an attendance according to the last reports of 961 in the day schools and 1,815 in the evening schools. We have two splendid normal schools, and in addition third class normal sessions are held in various centres of the province for the training of teachers."

Though the growth of educational machinery has been rapid it is not by any means completed yet. We still have to hear an increasing demand for even larger accommodation and consequently larger expenditure of time and money. Speaking of the frequent demand for retrenchment Mr. Bryant said:

"In the present temporary depression there is a movement on in many quarters to reduce school costs and school privileges. This grows out of a general movement to reduce taxes based on statements of lack of wealth. We can and do spend large sums of money on matters far less important than education. The most important activity of the government is the education of the boys and girls growing up in this province, because in the schools the foundation for successful citizenship is laid. When the school does its work well and completely we have a strong well-rounded community. Without education there is crime. It is better and cheaper to fill our schools than to fill our gaols."

Speaking of closed schools, and it is admitted that there are some in Saskatchewan forced to close because of the inability of the trustees to collect sufficient funds to pay the teacher and operate the school, Mr. Bryant said: "There are also some districts in Saskatchewan, particularly at a distance



Watching Spring relax Winter's icy grip on stream and field

Our Ottawa Letter

Speech From the Throne Indicates Tariff Reductions on Farm Implements and Action with Regard to Lake and Ocean Freights

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

OTTAWA, February 29.—There is a decidedly western appeal in the speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of parliament by Baron Byng on Thursday. As a rule the speech from the throne is a more or less indefinite document; in the present case it contains many important announcements of government policy of a definite character and indicates that the government has at last decided upon bold and aggressive action. It is unusual to mention the tariff in the speech from the throne; while mention of it in the present case is somewhat vague, it is nevertheless there.

Very evidently the program of legislation laid down has been designed to enlist western support of the government, although much of the program will appeal also to other parts of the Dominion. Undoubtedly Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the official opposition, will offer an amendment to the address, but it is hard to see how he can frame any amendment which will secure him the support of his own comparatively small group. In the event of the government carrying out the program laid down, it should have little difficulty in carrying on during the present session at least. "The government knows what our views are on the main public questions, and knows what it must do to gain our support," Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, said this week. "Our position is today what it has been for three years, namely, that we are not here to oppose the Liberal government, but to assist and co-operate with it wherever possible. Our demands are not unreasonable, and we are persuaded that to concede them will be in the best interests of the Dominion."

Reduction in Taxation

The speech from the throne would indicate that the government is now prepared to meet these demands to some extent at least. "I am persuaded," said his excellency, "that a reduction in taxation and in production and transportation costs, such as will encourage the investment of capital in industrial enterprise and attract settlers in large numbers to our Dominion, is all that is necessary to effect an economic development hitherto unparalleled."

Owing to economies already effected in the public service, and in contemplation, coupled with the doubling up of certain departments of government, a "balanced budget" (for the first time since 1912-13) is promised. Reduction in taxation is therefore proposed.

"In the opinion of the government," says the speech, "such reduction of taxation as it may be possible to effect should aim primarily at reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, thereby aiding materially in the development of our natural resources, and, through cheapening production, effecting a diminution also in the cost of living."

The industries referred to are undoubtedly agriculture, mining, fishing and lumbering. Just how far the government intends to go in the reduction of the duties on the instruments of production required by these industries will not be made known until the budget is brought down. It is rumored, however, that a clean sweep of these duties is in contemplation, and that the government has decided that there is no use taking two bites at a cherry. The paragraph quoted above bears a singular similarity to the one contained in an amendment offered by Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding during the session of 1920.

Tariff Fight Ahead

Members are inclined to be cautious in their comment upon this proposal. Conservative members, who are obviously somewhat chagrined at the extent and nature of the government program, are busy predicting that tariff reductions will result in the closing down of Canadian implement firms. The Canadian Manu-

facturers' Association has already sent forth a wail against the proposals. The association has circularized the firms under its name, and has sent samples of "stuffers" which can be secured for \$7.00 a thousand, and which, it is advised, should be placed in the pay envelopes of employees. The stuffers in question set forth in vigorous language the danger of tariff reduction to the firm in question, and incidentally to its employees. Inferentially the latter are to use their votes and influence to oppose any reductions and to advocate increases instead. Much is being made of the exodus of Canadian young men to the United States, which is represented as offering opportunities because of its protectionist policy. This line will undoubtedly be taken by Mr. Meighen and his followers in the House, and something like a repetition of the reciprocity debate may be anticipated.

Shipping Rates

Transportation figures largely in the speech from the throne. Stabilization and control of freight rates on grain from the head of the lakes to Canadian ocean ports and thence to Liverpool is aimed at, and it is anticipated that legislation based on the report of the Royal Commission, which has been enquiring into the grain trade, will be brought down during the session. Further developments of the water routes is to be carried out, and the Welland canal to be gone ahead with. In the opinion of the government, further enquiry should be instituted before a final decision is reached in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway scheme. In this latter connection it is evident that Quebec interests are not favorable to the deepening proposal, Montreal in particular fearing that it would make of that harbor a mere port of call. Financial considerations also weigh in connection with the temporary shelving of the question.

"The important subject of marine insurance as affecting our ports; the permanent equalization of the rate of Canadian flour, and the removal of the discriminations in ocean rates on other Canadian products are," says the speech, "receiving attention." Just what is in contemplation with respect to these matters is not at present known. "As a stimulus to stock raising, and as a direct benefit to agriculture," it is further stated, "the government has been endeavoring to obtain a lower carrying charge on all shipments of Canadian cattle." In this connection it has been rumored that the government might undertake to defray a portion of the cost of carrying each animal, on a sort of bounty basis, in the place of the federal grant to agriculture which was in effect for some years past but which has been discontinued. It is doubtful, however, whether such a suggestion will be entertained.

Home Bank Investigations

The Home Bank promises to feature

largely in the parliamentary debates. Representatives of the depositors continue to press the government for relief in the matter. "The amendments made to the Bank Act in the last decennial revision of last session," says the speech from the throne, "provided better guarantees for the public in banking operations; their wisdom has already been abundantly apparent. The depositors in the Home Bank have asked that they should be recouped the amount of their losses, and in their petition made representations which my advisers regard as so important as to warrant full investigation. To that end a commission has been appointed to enquire fully into the allegations made by these petitioners."

The scope of the commission is practically limited to enquiry into the truth of representations to the effect that during the years 1915, 1916 and 1918, the then finance minister, Sir Thomas White, was made aware of conditions in the bank, and that had he ordered an audit under section 56-A of the Bank Act, the failure might have been averted. The condition of the bank during, but not following, these years, is to be investigated by the commission. In the meantime certain charges have been made in the public press against Hon. E. J. McMurray (who owed money to the bank) and against Hon. James Murdock (who is alleged to have withdrawn a large sum from the bank 48 hours before its collapse). Mr. McMurray is not prepared to resign from the ministry, and will not be asked to do so. Mr. Murdock, while admitting that he was a depositor in the bank, declares that moneys withdrawn were in the usual course of domestic business and not as a result of any inside information received by him in his official capacity. Many members, however, desire to discuss the whole question on the floor of the House, and fear that the appointment of a Royal Commission will render the question sub judice and will prevent such discussion.

It has been necessary for the official opposition to somewhat change its tactics. Hitherto it has assailed the government for recreancy to its pledges and pre-election promises. Now it is rumored it is the intention of Mr. Meighen to attack on other grounds. No less than five ministers are to be dragged into the debate early in the session, and it is understood that Mr. Meighen's amendment will take the form of a motion of lack of confidence in the ministry, because of the charges made against the ministers in question.

Pool Makes Payment

Chester Elliott, manager of the Alberta wheat pool, announced February 28, that a distribution of part of the pool surplus would be made during the month of March.

Something more than \$2,500,000 will be issued to the farmers.

The distribution will approximate 10 cents a bushel on wheat that has been delivered to the pool up to about the time of distribution of this interim payment.

This will be welcome news to the farmers, who will be able to make good use of the money for the spring operations.

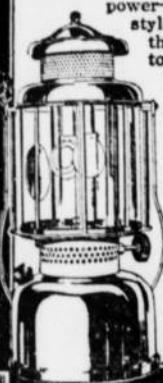


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Gives a pure, white light of 300 candle power—more light than 20 old style oil lanterns. Brighter than electricity. No wicks to trim. No chimneys to wash. Won't blow out. Can't spill fuel or explode even if tipped over and rolled around. Thousands in use. Will last a lifetime.



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from the railroads, where no schools are in operation owing to the sparsely settled population and where children have grown up to the age of 14 years without ever being inside a school.

"This condition must be remedied by immediate assistance to all school districts in difficulty and some permanent arrangement must be made to solve similar difficulties in the future. It is high time that we recognize the fundamental principle of education that the wealth of the province should educate the children of the province regardless of where the wealth is located or where the children reside. The government, by passing a compulsory attendance law, has accepted the principle, and quite properly so, that all children should have an opportunity to attend school. It is our duty then, not only to provide the opportunity for education for every child in the province, but, having provided such opportunity at public expense, it is the duty of the government, assisted by the parents, to see that every child takes advantage to the fullest extent of the opportunity thus afforded."

Lamp Chimneys

When water and soda is of no avail in the cleaning of lamp chimneys where the insides are smoky, a few drops of alcohol rubbed on the sooty surface will remove all trace of it. As chimneys are more liable to break when new, it is advisable to keep a few in the house; they should be stored in a warm place, as they are then less brittle. Washing lamp chimneys by immersing them in water sometimes makes them brittle. A safer way to clean them is to hold them for a few minutes over a steaming kettle, then polish briskly with a soft cloth.—Homestead.

Recipe for making and preserving Friends.—Select some sound hearts, be very careful not to bruise them with unfeeling words. Take the milk of human kindness, one heartfelt; add to this plenty of tact, warm the mixture with sympathy, but do not let it get too hot at first, else it will only ferment mischief; knead it with plenty of the oil of unselfishness to make all smooth, and beware of jars. The mixture should be kept in a warm corner of the heart; and years only serve to improve the flavor of friends thus preserved.—Home and Country.

More and More

the Farmers of Central and Northern Alberta are going into Mixed Farming, because they realize that a dependable Cream Cheque every week is better than the uncertainty of a grain crop once a year; and the firm they are doing business with—the firm which goes out of its way to give satisfaction and service—the firm with whom hundreds of Cream Shippers have been dealing for years without a break—is the old-established, reliable



24-Piece School Set FREE



This set contains:
1 Vamping Chart (which teaches you how to play the piano in two hours),
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Grain Enquiry Commission

The Royal Grain Enquiry Commission resumed its sittings in Winnipeg last Monday, the witnesses at the first sitting being O. R. Gould, M.P., for Assiniboia, and Dr. Fred J. Birchard, head of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. Mr. Gould contended that the mixing of grades involved loss to the farmers and that mixing should be abolished at the private terminals. Dr. Birchard stated that in his opinion the bleaching of wheat did not damage it and that in so far as milling qualities were concerned extreme bleaching might improve the quality of the wheat. It took more bleached wheat to make flour, he said, 100 pounds of No. 1 Northern making 70.2 pounds of flour, while 100 pounds of bleached would make 64 pounds. Dr. Birchard did not think that it was advisable to have protein tests of all cars of wheat, but he thought that facilities should be provided so that any one who wanted such a test made should have it. It took a little over one hour to make a test.

The opinions expressed by Dr. Birchard were challenged by J. Pearin, chemist for the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Keewatin, at the second days sitting of the commission. Mr. Pearin stated that his company would not buy bleached wheat if it could get all that it wanted unbleached. He admitted that it might be an advantage to the farmer to have bleached wheat put into a separate grade.

At this sitting Dr. Birchard also gave some evidence with regard to rusted wheat, and he stated that while rusted wheat gave slightly less flour, in some cases he had found the quality of flour from No. 6 special rusted wheat to be equal to that of No. 4 special, except that the color was slightly more yellow.

Opposes Dr. Birchard

At the Wednesday sitting, Alfred W. Alcock, chemist for the Western Canada Flour Mills Ltd., also contested the statement of D. F. J. Birchard, that bleached wheat was as good as unbleached wheat in its milling qualities. Millers, he said, were not anxious to get bleached wheat and he insisted that the value of bleached wheat to the miller depended upon the character of the rest of the crop. Chairman Turgeon, commenting on the evidence given in connection with bleached wheat, stated that in view of the high regard in which Canadian No. 1 and No. 2 Northern were held in British markets, the commission would be very cautious in agreeing with the recommendations of Dr. Birchard to permit the inclusion of a percentage of slightly bleached wheat in these two grades. He thought that it was desirable to have more evidence on this question.

The question of bulkhead charges was

considered by the commission at the Thursday sitting, and evidence in this matter was given by railway officials. The commission has referred this subject to the Board of Railway Commissioners considering that they had already received enough evidence on the subject. The evidence throughout the country had been that the charge of one cent per 100 pounds imposed by the railway companies for bulkheading cars was not justified, and tended to discourage farmers from going gradually into mixed farming. Railway officials stated to the commission that the railway companies would oppose a reduction in the charge if such reduction increased the number of bulkheaded cars. The railway officials were also examined on a number of matters brought before the commission by witnesses throughout the western provinces.

R. C. Morgan, superintendent of C.P.R. terminals, Winnipeg, at the Friday sitting, expressed the opinion that a sample market could not be carried out at Winnipeg without seriously interfering with the movement of grain. It would involve, he said, considerably more switching, 3,000 more cars, and 30 miles more of tracks, and the company would probably be able to send

Continued on Page 47



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40c.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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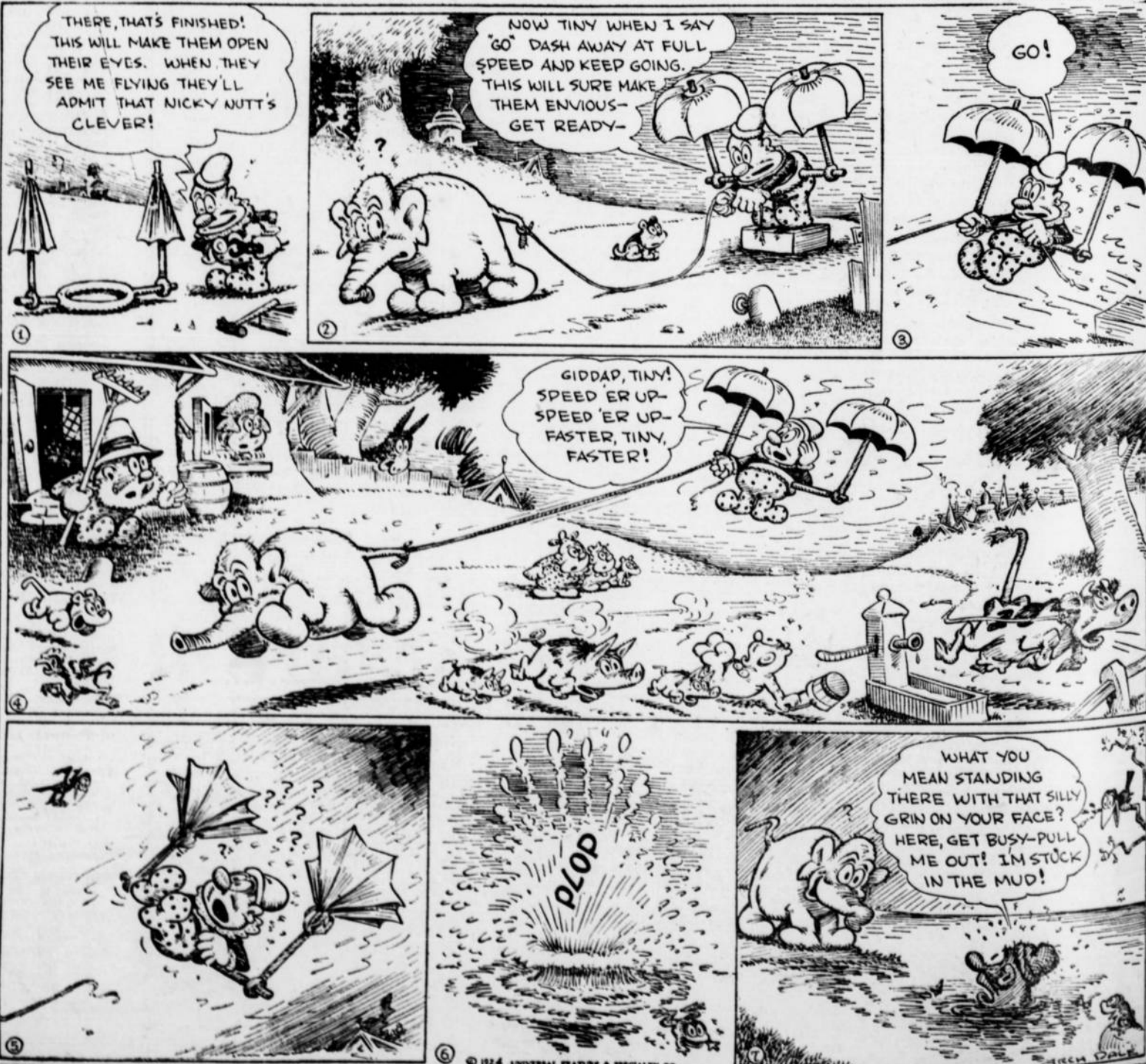
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DISASTER TO NICKY NUTT

For days and days Nicky Nutt had been working busily. At last it was finished and Nicholas was very, very proud, for he was quite sure that his was the very best flying machine that had ever been made. Now, it was all ready for a try-out. It had great red silk umbrellas for wings and it was run by elephant power, instead of the heavy clumsy engines that Nicholas had seen in one of the airplanes which "once upon a time" landed in the Wonderland of Doo. After giving it a final inspection, Nicholas tied the end of the long rope to Tiny's tail and crawled in. He had told Tiny he would have to run very fast, and when everything was ready, Nicholas yelled "GO." Away went Tiny, as fast as his legs could carry him. Up in the air sailed Nicky. It almost took Nicky's breath and his stomach felt empty, but there could be no backing out. Through the village and out upon the high road rushed Tiny, and Nicholas came sailing along behind. My, but weren't the little Doo Dads surprised! The pigs and the chickens scurried for shelter and the little Doo Dad cow was frightened almost out of her wits. Tiny began to tire and slow down, and, of course, Nicholas couldn't fly unless he hurried. Nicholas yelled to Tiny to go "Faster, Faster," and away went Tiny with a marvelous burst of speed. Too bad! The strain was too much for the nice, red umbrellas, and like a flash they turned inside out and Nicholas started to fall. Plop! He landed on the edge of the big bog and sank out of sight. Tiny hurried back to where Nicholas had fallen. Nicky looked very funny—all covered with mud, and Tiny just had to smile even if it did make Nicholas angry. But, soon he pulled Nicholas out of the mud and they hurried home through the alleys so Nicky could take a bath before Dee Saw-bones or Old Man Grouch saw him.



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CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Pure Berkshires, males ready for service. H. A. Morgan, Killam, Alta. 9-4

SELL OR TRADE FOR OATS, SEVERAL GOOD milking cows, fresh in April. Mammoth Bronze turkey hens, \$3.00. Thos. Crick, Viceroy, Sask. 9-4

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BELGIAN AND PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE—A ton and over, also some younger ones at most reasonable prices. Have several to suit parties wanting horses for clubs, some of which were in clubs year of 1923. These horses are from Iowa and Illinois, where the best of the breed is found. Have several with a good show record; three years' terms given.—C. M. REAR, Kincaid, Sask. or Cordova, Man.

BIG SALE OF HORSES

The South-western Manitoba Horse Breeders' Club of Deloraine, Man., are holding a sale of about 100 good, young horses, mostly heavy and fitted, on Wednesday, March 19, 1924. Sale to commence at 10 a.m. For particulars address:

W. E. VASEY, Secretary
DELORAINE, MAN.

PERCHERON STALLION, JUSTICE, 1896, for sale or hire. Dominion Club four years, June Large, heavy-toned, black grey. State terms or number names first letter. R. H. B. Sheppard, Primate, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—20 HEAD WELL-BROKEN, WELL- bred Clydesdales, from four to eight years; mares and geldings, from 1,400 pounds up. Now being fed for spring work. C. Cargill, Pakowki, Alta. 10-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED grey Percheron stallion, 2,100, age eight years, BB special certificate. Gabriel Frohlich, Holdfast, Sask. 6-5

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE—IMPORTED Percheron stallion, great stock getter. Reason for selling, used on route four years. Box 157, Salt-coats, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, rising six, A certificate. Would trade for light tractor, threshing or cattle. D. Day, Coulter, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—IMPORTED PER- cheron stallion, class A. Anything of value, sheep preferred. Henry Talson, Benalto, Alta. 10-2

BELGIAN STALLION, RISING THREE, FOR sale or trade for cattle or small separator. E. Hodgson, Halbitte, Sask. 8-3

PERCHERON MARES AND STALLIONS FOR sale, bred from imported stock. Arthur Thompson, Eston, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE OR HIRE TO CLUB, PERCHERON stallion, Sakniski, 5275, class A, weight 2,100, good individual. H. W. Paul, Innisfail, Alta. 9-3

SELLING—CAR HORSES, BROKE, YOUNG, matched, fat, 1,400 to 1,600. J. D. McNulty, Nokomis, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLION, age seven years. Will sacrifice. R. E. Wilcox, Strongfield, Sask. 9-3

PERCHERON STALLIONS AT LOW PRICES, W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 10-3

CATTLE—Various

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old, quick sale, \$75; and two grade Short-horn cows, four years old, fresh this month, \$25 each. C. L. Dies, Lampman, Sask. 9-2

Holsteins

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, eight and ten months old, from cows on R.O.P. test. Accredited herd. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 9-5

SELLING—HOLSTEINS, COWS, HEIFERS, bulls, registered or grades. Stock from Inferno Western, western champion sire; accredited herd. H. Roth, Rosthern, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, GOVERN- ment tested, six months to four years, \$25 to \$50. Good stock and pedigree. E. MacNutt, Salt-coats, Sask. 8-3

HOLSTEIN COWS, THREE HIGH-GRADE, one pure-bred, also pure-bred bull, ten months old. Would consider ear load oats, Victory or Abundance preferred. R. Oughton, Stonewall, Man. 8-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, calves, from high-producing dams, eight months, \$45; two months, \$35; two weeks, \$25. Papers furnished. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 10-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, W. H. Nelson, Wynyard, Sask. 10-3

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS HEIFERS, two and three years old, open and bred, best breeding splendid condition, prices right. Clemens Bros., Seigewick, Alta. 8-5

YOUNG REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cow, bull, unrelated, \$250, papers. Bulldog wild out separator, two fanning mill elevators, six feet and ten feet. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—MY ENTIRE BRED MATURE HERD of 14 registered Angus cattle, including one large herd breeder. First \$775 takes the bunch. Edwin Geddie, Nut Lake, Sask. 7-4

WHY NOT GET STARTED IN THE REAL BEEF breed? Registered Angus heifers and mature cows, safe in calf, for sale at reasonable prices. Hart & Calvert Indian Head, Sask. 7-4

LIVESTOCK

SELLING—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, \$50 each. L. H. Newville, Wetaaskiw, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—GOOD ANGUS BULL CALVES, AND cows in calf. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 6-5

Shorthorns

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL YOUNG REGIS- tered Shorthorn cows, good milkers. Prices reduced. Herd accredited. Apply E. B. Melterb Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULL, 19 months old, good herd bull, sired by Cupbearer, most noted stock bull in Manitoba. Horning & Sons, Ilmearth, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull calves, six to 11 months, choice, for \$60 David Smith, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

REGISTERED SHORTHORN YEARLING bulls, good stock, \$80. J. T. Bateman, Lumden, Sask. 9-3

Herefords

MUST SELL HEREFORDS TO SETTLE ES- tate—20 yearlings, 20 two-year-olds, 20 cows, all ages. This is one of the best herds of registered Herefords in Canada. For terms and prices write W. S. Shore, Cupar, Sask.

FIVE REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS, government tested, free tuberculosis, serviceable, \$60 to \$100 each, freight prepaid till end March. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 10-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD COWS and heifers, with calves at foot or in calf, to Polled Dan, 44410. Bulls, polled and horned, \$60 to \$100. D. W. MacKenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. 8-4

Ayrshires

AYRSHIRE BULL, FOUR YEARS IN MARCH, Proven sire, high-class pedigree. Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alberta.

SELLING—AYRSHIRE BULLS, BUY NOW and save money. A. S. Wedderburn, Bradwardine, Man. 8-3

LIVESTOCK

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRES BRED BY SASKATCHEWAN University. April sows, bred, \$35. April boars, \$40. C. P. Klobbies, Lashburn, Sask. 7-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, FALLOWED 1st February, from prolific dams, \$12 each. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 9-5

YORKSHIRES—YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE, R.O.P. tested and approved bacon type. J. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 6-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BRED GILTS, August boars, top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, FALL LITTERS, M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 8-6

CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BRED sows. Sam Caskey, Landau, Alta. 8-8

Berkshires

PROLIFIC BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES AT the 1923 Summer Exhibitions, we won more first prizes and more prize money than all the other Berkshire Herds together. Very special offerings at present in bred gilts. Vauxhall Stock Farms, Limited, Box 677, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, TEN good gilts left to clear at \$30 to \$40, will farrow April and May, bred to prize-winning and imported boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zeelandia, Sask. 10-5

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE, DESIRED LENGTHY type. January pigs, at ten weeks, \$25 for two, delivered with pedigree. Buy them for summer fairs. Satisfaction assured. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 9-6



Our Advertisers Can't Fill These Orders---Can You?

Almost every day now we're receiving letters like those below from advertisers who find themselves oversold and have to turn down many orders. Have you got more orders than you can fill? If you haven't why not try a "Little Classified Ad." in The Guide and get that satisfied feeling. These are samples of letters that came in this week:

"Please discontinue my ad. (Turkeys) as I am entirely sold out and will have to return a number of orders. My ads. have sold over \$300 worth of Mammoth Bronze hens and toms. This is my first attempt at advertising and I am certainly delighted with the results."—Mrs. M. Elliott, Kisbey, Sask.

"Kindly take my ad. out of your paper as I have sold clean out. Sure have had splendid luck."—Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta.

"I have always had good success advertising in The Guide (Orpingtons). Last year I sold all my cockerels and 12 dozen eggs for hatching, besides having to return some orders."—Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

"Please cancel my ad. re Barks Barley, and retain balance for future advertising. Have already received orders for three times the amount I have for sale."—Chas. Gardner, Wapella, Sask.

We did it for them—We can do it for you

March and April are heavy selling months. People simply can't put off any longer getting their spring requirements. You will not make any mistake by listing any of the following lines now: Work horses, stallions, breeding cattle, cockerels, hatching eggs, day-old chicks, breeding swine, turkeys, ducks, geese, wheat, oats, bees, bee packages, barley, spring rye, flax, grass seed, potatoes, tractors, breaking plows, stubble plows, seeders, farm lands.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Red Polls

SELLING—PURE-BRED RED-POLLED BULLS, two to 12 months old. Also a few females. Frank Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

SELLING—RED-POLLED BULL, REGISTERED, three years. T. France, Chaplin, Sask. 10-3

SWINE—Various

ENGLISH LARGE BLACKS, THE COMING breed, red gilts, boars. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 8-5

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH GILTS, bred to farrow April, May. Choice, \$35; seconds \$30; May boar, \$25. George Bros., Sunnyvale Farm, Ron Accord, Alta. 7-4

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—MATURE DUROC-JERSEY SOWS to farrow in April. J. C. Bannerman, Portage la Prairie, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 7-4

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, 22 MONTHS, weight 500, long type, \$50. Herb. Falloon, Strathbourg, Sask. 10-3

BRED DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, FARROW IN April long type \$28 with pedigree. Andrew Mitchell, Radburn, Sask. 10-2

Chester Whites

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED CHESTER-WHITE pigs, from select mature stock, farrowed Jan. 28, \$5.00 at six weeks. Papers, \$2.00 extra. E. G. Doughman, Midale, Sask. 9-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD-DOWN bred ewes: sire, Adderbury, imported. Mrs. T. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

WANTED—40 YOUNG EWES, GIVE DESCRI- tion, price, terms. A. Boughen, Dauphin, Man. 9-2

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING—COLLIES, FARM RAISED, PEDI- gree, beauties, best of breeding, sable, white markings, puppies, \$5.00 to \$10 each, two females, one male, 16 months. I. Finlay, Rapid City, Man. 9-2

RAW FURS—WANTED 1,000 WEASEL, 15,000 muskrats. Also all other furs at highest market prices. All furs held separate on request. W. C. Davis, Springfield, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALASKA blue foxes combined. 30-man planing and sawmill in Ontario. Priced to sell. Gold Reid, Bothwell, Ont. 8-6

PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS, guinea pigs, rabbits, pigeons, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 202 Carlton, Winnipeg. 3-13

FOR SALE—BIG WOLFPOUND, GUARAN- teed kill any coyote alone, \$45. D. Taylor, Box 2, Oak Lake, Man. 9-2

SELLING—FAST AND TRAINED GREY- hounds and pups. T. S. Bergvinson, Brown, Man. 9-3

THOROBBED PERSIAN KITTENS, CHEAP, Mrs. Stewart Dodd, Vernon, B.C. 9-2

LOVELY SABLE AND WHITE COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treherne, Man. 8-4

POULTRY

Various

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$10, \$7.50, \$5.00, winnings at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, 1924; \$7.50 cup, two specials, six firsts, three seconds, two thirds. Also few prize-winning utility Barred Rocks, \$3.00 each. Ursaki & Avery, Findlater, Sask. 9-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE YEAR-OLD TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$5.50, unrelated pen of three, \$14; young stock, \$5.00 and \$4.00; White Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels, government inspected, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. S. Dunfield, Carberry, Man. 9-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK Minoras, large, laying at six months, cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; Rose Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, cockerels, \$3.00; large dark grey Toulouse ganders, \$4.50; geese, \$3.50. Mrs. Ed. Quamstrom, Carnduff, Sask. 10-3

BLACK LANGSHAN, BLACK ORPINGTON, Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.00; White turkeys, \$7.00 pair; Bronze, \$6.00 pair. Albert White, Fairlight, Sask. 8-3

COCKERELS—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB Anconas, Sheppard strain; also White Rocks, Poorman strain, both imported direct, \$3.50. W. A. Altken, Drinkwater, Sask. 9-5

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00; Pekin drakes, \$2.50; ducks, \$2.00; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50; Embden gander, \$16. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 9-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNIVERSITY strain, \$2.00, three for \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, \$5.00. A. Coon, Gildred, Sask. 9-4

MAHOAGNY ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$3.00 Best strain in Canada. Wm. Rendell, Lloydminster, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; Mammoth Toulouse ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$4.00; Mammoth Pekin drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.50; stock from Provincial and Yorkton prize winners. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 9-5

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HEAD YOUR FLOCK with healthy, large-boned, pure-bred Mammoth Bronze toms at reasonable price \$4.00 each; two, \$7.00; hens, \$2.50. May hatch. Claude Greenaway, Raymore, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, prize-winners at all exhibitions taken to. Chosen out of 500 birds weighing 20-25 pounds, hens 14-16 pounds; tom, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; two hens for \$8.00. J. M. Johnson, Hawarden, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms, not less than 21 pounds, \$8.00; 23 pounds, \$10; 25 pounds, \$15; hens, 14, 15, 16 pounds, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00, nicely marked; straight keels, weights guaranteed. W. Lee, Avonlea, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, 20 pounds, \$4.50; geese, 16 pounds, \$4.50; pure-bred Bronze gobblers, 20 pounds, \$4.50. William Leyh, Vauxhall, Sask. 8-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$8.00, from champion bronze male, Guelph, Ont. Limited number Alex Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 8-3

MRS. A. R. INNES, MILESTONE, SASK.—Large turkeys, bred from University stock, toms, \$8.00, \$10; hens, \$5.00, \$6.00; Toulouse ganders, \$6.00, prize winners; Pekin ducks, \$1.50.

CHOICE PURE-BRED BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, from first prize 40-pound, old tom, Brandon, 1923 winter fair. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 9-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PRIZE-WIN- ning strain, toms, 20-22 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. W. J. Hoyie, Hawarden, Sask. 9-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, BEAUTIES, \$5.00 each; Barred Rock cockerels \$2.00 each three for \$5.00. Robert R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 7-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, BEAUTI- fully marked, toms, 20 to 25 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 13 to 18 pounds, \$4.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42- pound tom. First prize for best pair of turkeys at Moose Jaw Poultry Show, 1924. Toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Oliver Anderson, Keeler, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, two-year-old, 40 pounds, \$8.00; one-year-old toms, 18 pounds, \$6.00. O. H. Baker, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched. Toms, weighing 20-24 pounds, \$6.00; pullets, 12-16, \$4.00. R. I. Halbert, Fillmore, Sask. 8-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, from large healthy stock (May strain Dalmeny). Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. Robert Roadhouse, Sceptre, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, IMP- ported sire weighed 45 pounds, guaranteed weight, 25 pounds, \$8.00. Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Cayley, Alta. 8-5

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. B. Dancy, Mawer, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE PULETS, from heavy stock, healthy birds, \$4.00 each. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH PEKIN DRACKS, from ten-pound stock, \$2.50 each. H. J. Madsen, Wanchope, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, MAY hatched, weighing 20-24 pounds, \$7.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 10-4

TOULOUSE GANDERS, SPLENDID, LARGE, mother laid 37 eggs first batch, 1923, \$3.50. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 8-5

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 42-POUND UN- iversity stock, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. Box 54, Glavin, Sask. 10-3

FAWN CHINA GESE, STOCK IMPORTED, from English ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. F. G. Race, Hazelton, Sask. 8-5

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE AND GAN- ders, \$5.00 each; trio, \$13.50. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta. 10-3

(Continued on next page)

POULTRY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

SELLING — PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND toms and hens, \$5.00 and \$4.00. Wm. Conrad, Estevan, Sask. 10-2

LARGE-FRAMED WHITE HOLLANDS, MAY hatched toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00, delivered. Mrs. Oscar Branten, Shackleton, Sask. 8-4

SELLING — HEAVY-BONED BRONZE TURKEY, hens, ten pounds, toms, 18 pounds up, \$2.50. Floyd Frisk, Redvers, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. D. Fellberg, Nokomis, Sask. 8-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, 18 pounds each, \$4.00. McKenzie Bros., Hearne, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, fine, large birds, \$5.00. George Haw, Flak, Sask. 7-5

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 24 pounds, \$10; hens, 16, \$6.00; large boned. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 4-10

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, WEIGH ing 18-20 pounds, \$4.00; 20-24, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Fred. Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 7-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, OVER 20 pounds, \$4.00; hens, 15 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. W. May, Lawton, Sask. 9-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$5.00; BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50. Charles Horne, Zealandia, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE OPEN- range wintered-outside toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Thos. Milne, Keyes, Man. 9-3

PRIZE-WINNING, 18-MONTH MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Norval Blair, Kerrobert, Sask. 9-2

LIVE AND LET LIVE — MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey gobblers, \$3.50. R. Nunnemaker, Patricia, Alta. 9-4

SELLING — MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$10. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasburg, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED LARGE TOULOUSE GESE and Pekin ducks, either sex, geese, \$4.00; ducks, \$1.75. Mat Towey, Macoun, Sask. 9-3

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRACKS, PRIZE STOCK, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00. Robt. Radford, Austin, Man. 9-2

NICE BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00; HENS, \$3.00. E. Frak, Kronau, Sask. 9-3

LARGE PEKIN DUCKS AND DRACKS, \$1.50. Hugh Wilson, Guernsey, Sask. 9-3

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$2.00; HENS, \$3.00. Calder, Cymrie, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50; GAN- ders, \$4.00. F. Schlichting, Aylesbury, Sask. 9-2

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.50; GANDERS, \$4.00. J. F. Caruenden, Manitou, Man. 7-4

PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; TWO-YEAR- olds, \$6.00. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 6-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, FINE, HEALTHY birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 8-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$3.00 each. Wm. D. McLeod, Ruthilda, Sask. 8-3

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00; GANDERS, \$3.50. S. Maddock, Wapella, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED BIG BRONZE TOMS, \$4.00. MRS. H. Rear, Ridgedale, Sask. 10-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-24 POUNDS, \$8.00. Mrs. Jas. Wellman, Box 29, Regina, Sask. 10-3

TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00. Mrs. Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 10-3

PURE BRONZE TOMS (18-22 POUNDS), \$3.50 to clear. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-3

Wyandottes

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from Martin's White Wonder and Snowdrift stock winter-laying strain. Price \$2.50. Large Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Victor Fells, Glirvin, Sask. 10-2

LARGE, VIGOROUS REGAL-DORCAS WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Parents raised from Martin's special 200 to 262-egg record pens. Fine winter-laying strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Ed. Dennis, Holdfast, Sask. 6-5

HIG, HEALTHY, PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from excellent layers, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, from first prize laying stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Mrs. McLean, Box 65, Cardale, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, large birds, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 7-4

SELLING — PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, Regal-Dorcas strain, \$2.00 each. Donald Ross, Huncarth, Man. 9-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Margaret Goodbrand, Youngstown, Alberta. 9-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND PUL- lets, \$2.00 each. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 9-2

THOROBRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's 280-egg strain, \$3.00 each. Walter Johnson, Melval, Sask. 9-2

SELLING — WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.00. Mrs. S. Smyth, Castle Acre Poultry Farm, Strasburg, Sask. 9-5

SELLING — WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, bred-to-lay, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. R. Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 8-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from good layers, \$1.50. Mrs. Nellie Berg, Margo, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 8-5

SELLING — WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from Martin's Regal-Dorcas, 280 egg-laying strain. Price \$2.00. C. L. Cutting, Glenisle, Sask. 8-3

SELLING — BARRON STRAIN, WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 8-5

ROSE COMBED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, pure-bred, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 8-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, SPLENDID birds, April hatched, \$2.50; May, \$2.00. Brook Pike, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, good winter layers, \$2.00 each. James Hood, Castor, Alta. 10-4

R. C. W. WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM culled heavy layers, 16 doz. December, 20 doz. January, weekly; \$3.00. Sagon, Biggar, Sask. 10-4

W. H. TEBB, AIRDRIE, ALTA. — \$1.50, 15; \$7.00, 100. White Wyandotte eggs, from heavy winter layers. Males from Manitoba's best strains. 10-2

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$2.00. Jas. E. MacIntyre, Tate, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. J. McIver, Glenisle, Sask. 10-5

POULTRY

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.50. M. Kitto, Vegreville, Alberta. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM Martin's best laying pens, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 10-2

SELLING — ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 10-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00; five for \$8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 10-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Jno. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEAU- ties, \$3.00 each. Mrs. C. W. Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 10-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$1.50 each. Box 110, Imperial, Sask. 10-2

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Mrs. H. Boyle, Grandora, Sask. 10-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, AT BIRDS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00. Wm. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 8-5

Leghorns

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Booking orders for hatching eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jos. T. Rokos, Stronie, Alta. 8-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each; also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 9-4

PURE-BRED DARK BROWN ROSE COMB Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. These are beautiful birds from prize-winning stock. E. J. Dahl, Mantario, Sask. 9-4

SINGLE COMBED WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, sired by Manitoba University stock, \$2.00; three, \$5.00. Also Barred Rock cockerels priced same. Nelson Hall, Wishart, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.00. Mrs. Ricketts, Rutland, Sask. 10-2

300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, MALES, females and eggs. Mating list free. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; hens, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Arthur Hoedling, Alliance, Alta. 10-4

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Roy Arnold, Fairlight, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; three for \$8.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Thos. Hurton, Box 173, Carman, Man. 10-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels, from winter layers, \$2.00 each. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 10-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, Ferris 300-egg strain, \$1.50, \$2.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 10-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50; three, \$4.00. Lyman Robinson, Marleapolls, Man. 10-2

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, RUSTLERS from prize stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. W. Cumming, Strathclair, Man. 9-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, Barron's strain, vigorous, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. Nora Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 8-3

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 three, \$5.00. Jas. Currie, Viking, Alta. 8-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 10-2

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PEDIGREE PLUMPTON ROCKS FOR SALE—bred-to-lay. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets, sired by that wonderful \$75 pedigree cock, Donnybrook the First, M. 68. His ancestors were non-broody for three generations throughout life, and his dam (F. 44) a grand 256-egg pedigree hen. The cockerels and pullets are all raised from pedigree, trap-nested hens, with records around 200 eggs in 52 weeks. These birds have been trapped for several generations, and they lay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. A pedigree furnished with each bird. M. Bollinger, Gleichen, Alta. 6-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GRANDSON'S Lady Ada (290 eggs), \$7.50 and \$10, according to quality; other cockerels, of 200-egg strain, \$5.00; some splendid pullets, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15; satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 10-2

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FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO- lay, University and Caswell, aristocratic strains, \$1.00, or two for \$5.00. Howard Loucks, Delisle, Sask. 9-4

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SELLING — PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2.00 EACH; three for \$5.00. Fifteen years in business. James Letich, Yellow Grass, Sask. 10-5

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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOVERNMENT Incerted, \$2.50 each. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 8-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED dock, \$2.00, \$3.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 8-4

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PURE-BRED ROCK COCKERELS, LARGE, \$1.75 each. H. W. Olson, Mozart, Sask. 8-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; YEAR- ling hens, \$1.00. A. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 10-2

FEW PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Henry Lewis, Morden, Man. 10-2

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. John Biggane, Beechy, Sask. 8-3

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FIRST PRIZE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPIN- gton cockerels, \$3.00 and \$2.50. Ernest Samrize, Wapella, Sask. 10-3

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CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 8-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50; TWO, \$4.25. Wilfrid Osborne, Birnie, Man. 6-6

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large birds, \$3.00. Mrs. E. Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 10-2

SELLING — PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00 each. A. Black, Margaret, Man. 10-2

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$3.00, prize stock. H. Robson, Melton, Sask. 10-2

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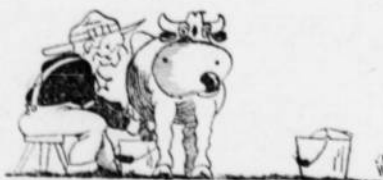
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Wheat

SELLING—KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT
wheat, \$1.15, machine run, to be reclaimed by purchaser; \$1.25 cleaned; bags, 20 cents. Went 21 to 27 per acre. Marquis next section went ten, graded "feed". Send ten cents for sample. Deposit 35 cents bushel reserves wheat. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 9-3

OUR MARQUIS—THE RESULT OF 14 YEARS
careful selection—is very pure, somewhat rust-resistant and a remarkably heavy yielder. Germination, 98 per cent. First generation, \$1.75; second generation, \$1.20, bags included. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 6-5

KOTA WHEAT—THE RUST RESISTING
wheat. Seed obtained from the KOTA Wheat Association, 1923. \$3.00 per bushel, sacks extra, 50 cents each. Sid Bowles, Carleton Place, Ont. 10-3

SELLING—GOOD DURUM KUBANKA WHEAT, clean and sacked, government test germination 98 per cent., \$1.15 per bushel. O. F. Reeves, Medicine Hat, Alta. 9-2

SELLING—MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN FROM
third generation No. 1 northern, 90c. bushel, car lots. J. M. Burr, Rosetown, Sask. 10-2

KOTA SEED WHEAT, MANITOBA GROWN, \$3.50 bushel, sacks extra. Henry Mansell, Sanford, Man. 8-4

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$4.00 BUSHEL, cleaned. John McVinnie, Drake, Sask. 9-2

Flax

SELLING—GROWN FLAX, GROWN FROM
seed bought from the Saskatchewan University. Recommended by them to generally yield a bushel per acre more than Premost. Cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, 661 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 10-6

SELLING—NORTH DAKOTA No. 42 FLAX
seed, ready for the drill, price \$2.50 per bushel, including bags. John McKenzie & Sons, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

FOR SALE—PURE SEED FLAX, NOVELTY
brand, grown on breaking and ready for the drill, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. L. H. Titmore, Pennant, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—800 BUSHELS CLEAN PREMOST
flax, \$3.00 bushel, bags 10c. each. J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-5

SELLING—PURE PREMOST FLAX, Re-
cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robt. H. Prebble, Crescent Grove Farm, Tuxford, Sask.

PREMOST FLAX, GROWN ON BREAKING
from Steele, Briggs' seed, \$3.00 bushel. G. Morris, Cereal, Alta. 9-2

PREMOST FLAX SEED, GROWN ON NEW
land, cleaned and sacked, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Tichfield, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—SEED FLAX, \$2.75, BAGS EXTRA, Wm. Stewart, Maxwellton, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—PREMOST FLAX, \$3.50 BUSHEL, sacks included. F. Gemmill, Birsay, Sask. 7-4

Corn

SELLING—GEHU OR YELLOW FLINT SEED
corn, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks 20 cents extra. Cracked corn and wheat chicken feed, \$2.15 100 pounds Chas. Rowett, Maple Creek, Sask.

MONTANA CERTIFIED NORTHWESTERN
Dent seed corn, sack dried, highest test, highest yielding won highest sweepstakes, \$3.50 bushel bags. J. N. Mangis, Box 497 Malta, Montana.

SEED CORN, EARLY MATURING YELLOW
Dent, \$4.00 100 pounds; small lots, 20 cents pound, prepaid. Matures in 90 days. Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 9-7

14 KINDS HOME-GROWN EARLY SEED CORN, Write for circular. P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 4-5

SELLING—DENT FODDER CORN SEED, SIX
years climatized in Piapot district, high germination test. Fred Burch, Piapot, Sask.

SEEDS

Oats

BANNER SEED OATS, GROWN FROM ELITE
stock, secured from Saskatchewan University, grade extra No. 1, yielded 104 bushels per acre, cut slightly green but tests 92%, sacked, sealed, 80 cents bushel. Product from these oats can be registered second generation, which commands good price. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH "DRY WEATHER" OATS, GREAT-
ly increase yield, 90c. Choice Leader, 60c. Hull-less barley, heavy, cropper, valuable feed for bacon hogs, 10 bushels, \$11.50. Bags free. Samples, everything. Circular 6c. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

SELLING—1,800 BUSHELS PURE LEADER
seed oats, grown on new land, wonderful yielders, machine run, 40 cents bushel. Unity. Also Liberty hullless oats, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. Jno. T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask. 8-3

MAMMOTH TALL-GROWING OATS, MORE
fodder, drier seasons, large kernels, 50c.; good Leader, 50c. Hullless barley, heavy cropper, valuable feed for bacon hogs, ten bushels, bagged, \$11.50. Samples everything, circular, free. Write S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

CAR BANNER OATS, FREE FROM NOXIOUS
weeds, germination 100%, 50c.; sacked, 60c. Durum wheat, \$1.20, sacked. Percy Hatch, Perdue, Sask.

1,600 BUSHELS AMERICAN BANNER OATS, 50 cents. Flax seed, \$2.75. Both grown on breaking. Cleaned. Bags extra. Prices f.o.b. Bredenburg, Sask. Forfar and Mosman. 8-4

CAR PURE BANNER OATS, THRESHED WITH-
out run or test, free from all weeds, weight 44 pounds bushel, 50 cents bushel. Sample free. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 8-3

CAR BANNER OATS, GROWN FROM EXTRA
good variety second generation, free wild oats, noxious seeds or other grains, 45 cents, f.o.b. Superior, Sask. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—4,000 BUSHELS AMERICAN
Banner seed oats, clean, free from noxious weeds, 50 cents per bushel. S. H. Metcalf, Macrorie, Sask. 7-4

IMPROVED BANNER OATS, CLEANED, 45
cents per bushel. Choice seed flax, cleaned, \$2.50 per bushel. Sacks extra. R. A. Robertson, Aylesbury, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—CAR VICTORY OATS, GROWN
from seed purchased Seager Wheeler 1923, second standing grain competition, guaranteed clean, 50 cents, f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. A. Fisher. 9-2

SELLING—SMALL CAR, 1,800 BUSHELS, IM-
proved Banner seed oats, 42 pounds per bushel, mill run, fairly clean, 42c. per bushel, f.o.b. Imperial. Wm. J. Shaw, Imperial, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, GER-
mination 96% government test, cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. D. Mansfield, Pincher Creek, Alta. 10-3

ONE CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, THIRD
generation, clean, yield 103 bushels to acre, 43 cents. M. Romuld, Dunblane, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—CAR CHOICE VICTORY SEED OATS, free from wild oats, high germination, 35c. Gordon Ireland, Plenty, Sask.

FLAX, GOOD YIELDER, \$3.00 PER BUSHEL, sacked. Hullless oats, \$1.60. James Keith, Mawer, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, 97% GER-
mination, government certificate, 40 cents, f.o.b. Govan. J. W. King, Box 233, Govan, Sask.

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, 40 CENTS, Samples ten cents. James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 6-5

FOR SALE—CAR BANNER OATS, FREE FROM
noxious weed seed, to be reclaimed for seed, 42 cents per bushel. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—CAR VICTORY OATS, WEIGH 50
pounds to bushel, machine run, 45 cents a bushel. Thos. Dutton, Paynton, Sask. 8-3

2,400 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED OATS, WEIGH
42 pounds, tested 98 per cent., free from all noxious weeds, 40 cents. J. Perodval, Smiley, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—LEADER AND BANNER OATS, machine run, 40 cents per bushel at Delmas, Sask. Johnston. 8-3

CAR OF GOOD OATS, SUITABLE FOR SEED, For price and sample, write Box 31, Smiley, Sask. 9-2

LIBERTY HULLLESS OATS, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, William Gifford, Glenfield, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—CAR LOAD OATS, 30 CENTS
bushel. W. Allen, Mantario, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—HULLLESS OATS, \$1.00. E. FRISK, Kronau, Sask. 9-3

Barley

SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY, CLEANED, free noxious weeds, 70c. bushel, bags extra. Chas. Ruskin, Cameron, Man.

HANNCHEN BARLEY, CLEANED, SACKED, 80 cents. Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

Spelt

SPELT, \$1.50 100, CLEANED, SACKED. N. K.
Bakken, Throne, Alta. 9-5

SPELT, \$2.00 PER 100 POUNDS, F.O.B. KENAS-
ton, Sask. P. W. Larson.

SEED SPELT, STRICTLY CLEAN, \$2.00 PER
100, bags included. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 10-3

Grass Seed

OFFERING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE
Blossom, Arctic and Yellow Blossom. Booklets on sweet clover and descriptive seed catalog will be mailed on request. Glencarnock Farms, Brandon, Man.

HOG MILLET, GRADE ONE, \$3.50 PER 100;
common millet, grade two, \$3.00 per 100; both government graded; sacks free. Wm. Coleby, Ryerson, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—EARLY FORTUNE MILLET SEED, cleaned and sacked, germination test 96%, free from noxious weeds, \$4.00 100. Robert Gromenick, Tilney, Sask. 10-6

WANTED—1,600 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, State variety and price, sacked, f.o.l. shipping point. Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$10 per 100. Mammoth Russian sunflower seed, \$10 per 100. H. Conolly, Flaxcombe, Sask. 10-2

SASKATCHEWAN GROWN, COMMON WHITE
Sweet Clover seed, \$12 cwt.; Arctic, \$15 cwt. Free from noxious weeds. Sacks free. Samples, 15 cents. W. A. McAleer, Winter, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED AND
sacked, four cents per pound. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND
sacked, seven cents per pound. Bowman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 10-4

SELLING—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, \$10 PER
100, sacks free. Frank J. Wieler, Box 32, Reinfeld, Man. 10-2

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, eight cents per pound. Prize, Eaton fair. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask. 10-4

BROME GRASS SEED, PERFECTLY CLEAN, ten cents pound, sacked. J. Clarkson, Ewart, Man. 10-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEAN, PLUMP, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Geo. Duck Watrous, Sask. 8-6

SEEDS

SELLING—CLEAN WESTERN RYE GRASS
seed, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Philip Porter, Strongfield, Sask.

CLOVERLEA SEED AND STOCK FARM, 8820
111th St., Edmonton, offers Altavaca, a new hardy red clover, \$1.00 pound; recommended seedling five pounds acre in rows.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT
grade No. 1, germination 98%, cleaned and bagged, 6 1/4 cents per pound. Quality guaranteed. Sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 8-5

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET AND SWEET
clover, both first prize, Provincial Fair, at four cents and ten cents respectively. W. Darabrough, Laura, Sask. 8-1

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S GOSSACK, Siberian Yellow Flowered. Provincial and International prizes. Dry district varieties. Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta. 9-5

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00 100, sacks included. Sample on request. J. A. Rouey, Viewfield, Sask. 9-4

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, \$10 100; rye grass, \$10 100; bags included. Joe Bonas, Muenster, Sask. 9-7

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM
noxious weeds, ten cents per pound, sacks included. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS
pound, sacks included. S. A. Coates, Vancouy, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—TIMOTHY, NINE CENTS POUND, and rye grass, seven cents. J. D. Blakely, Sinitulka, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED, free from noxious weeds, six cents a pound, bags free. J. W. Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 8-6

SELLING—HUNGARIAN MILLET, FOUR
cents per pound. H. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 8-6

RYE GRASS—CHOICE, HEAVY, RE-CLEANED
seed, eight cents pound, sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 6-6

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, FOUR
cents pound. A. Fitch, Dunkirk, Sask. 8-6

BROME SEED, CLEAN, HANNCHEN, SACKED, 10c. pound. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 10-6

POTATOES

CERTIFIED IMPROVED IRISH COBBLER
and Early Ohio, grown from Elite stock, 90 pounds, \$1.50; six bushels, \$5.00, sacked. White Holland turkeys, pure, unrelated trio, \$10. John McCheane, Borden, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—100 BAGS CHOICE IRISH COB-
bler potatoes, 85 cents per bag. John Andrews, Gilroy, Sask. 9-3

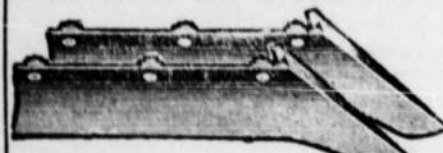
GOLDEN RUSSETT SEED POTATOES, SCAB
proof, ten bushels and over, \$1.25, sacked. Herb. Falloun, Strasburg, Sask. 10-3

FARM LANDS

(Continued from Previous Page.)

- DESIRE TO RENT ON SHARES TO FARMER** with equipment and two or three sons, two and one-half sections of land, five miles from Davidson, Sask. Land the choicest in Saskatchewan and all in cultivation. Will sell on easy terms: half of horses and machinery needed. References required. Address, J. A. McCormick, Davidson, Sask. 10-2
- \$1,000 GETS EQUIPPED FARM, 320 ACRES** high-grade wheat land, fenced, no frost or rust, unlimited water supply, half mile school, four miles to town, high school, stores, elevators, comfortable house, large hip-roof barn. Price \$7,000, including nine horses, harness, seven cows, tools, implements, feed, seed. W. Cannan, Macklin, Sask. 10-2
- SOUTH AMERICA LAND—BEST ON EARTH.** All tillable, agriculture, fruit and stock, \$2.50 per acre, ten years' time. No winter. No taxes. Booklet 50c; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 10-2
- HALF-SECTION FOR SALE OR RENT, GOOD** buildings, plenty good water, fenced, no equipment. Hensley, Alexander, Man. 10-2
- WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 10-5
- FOR SALE—40 ACRES OPEN PRAIRIE, HALF** mile from Melville, Sask. Undulating surface, good soil, worth \$1,500. For quick sale at \$12.50 per acre; half cash. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 10-2
- THREE-QUARTER-SECTION, CLOSE TO TWO** towns, all fenced, nothing better out-doors, good wells, 100 summerfallow, implements, stock, feed, seed, etc., \$30 per acre, third cash. Write for particulars. Nilwot, Maidstone, Sask. 10-2
- WANTED—WELL IMPROVED FARM, LEASE** or buy, crop payment plan, good water, near school. Have equipment for section. Francis Pennington, Dunblane, Sask. 10-2
- WANTED TO RENT BY EXPERIENCED** farmer, improved half-section in Manitoba, suitable for mixed farming. A. K. Card, Emo, Ont. 10-2
- SELLING—320 ACRES AT DAFOR, SASK.,** fully improved, all cultivated, no crop failures. H. Evans. 10-4
- FOR SALE OR RENT—320 ACRES, MILE** west of Markinch, Sask. Preston Beechy, Dilke, Sask. 10-2
- FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, EIGHT** miles from Chaplin, Sask., 300 acres broken, 60 summerfallow, telephone, school, \$2,000; \$500 cash, balance terms. Walter Barker, Shaunavon, Sask. 9-3
- FOR SALE OR RENT—SECTION IN GOOD** farming district. Good proposition to right party. Write for particulars Box 243, Aneroid, Sask. 6-6
- FOR SALE—SECTION IMPROVED LAND,** school one mile, 3 1/2 miles to town, buildings, all fenced, good well. For particulars, write H. B. Appleby, Holden, Alta. 8-2
- FARMER ON GOOD FARM WITH EQUIP-** ment wants partner with some cash. Box 7, Weyburn, Sask. 8-3
- SELLING—480 OR 800-ACRE FARM, ALSO** 180-acre stock dairy ranch with lease. Cheap terms. Harnet Bros., Cowley, Alta. 8-3
- SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11
- FOR SALE—90 ACRES, ADJOINING TOWN,** Box 210, Nokomis, Sask. 9-3
- SELLING—160, GOOD FARM, SNAP,** Gadsby, Alta. 1528-35 E., Vancouver. 9-2
- FARM WANTED—FROM OWNER ONLY.** Send full particulars. Ray Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 10-2

MACHINERY and AUTOS

PLOW SHARES
TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWSFinished, Fitted and Bolted
for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.
12-inch 13-inch 14-inch 16-inch 18-inch
Each Each Each Each Each
\$3.00 \$3.25 \$3.35 \$3.65 \$3.98
Send for our New Spring and Summer Catalog 93.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED
WINNIPEG



USE A WATSON 12-INCH TWO-ROLLER CRUSHER for best crushed feed for stock. Capacity, 25 to 40 bushels; weight, 475 lbs. Price, \$60, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

John Watson Mfg. Co. Ltd.
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USED AND NEW MAGNETON, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for E.M.F., Overland, Studebaker, Russell, Hupmobile, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 10-2

FANNING MILLS, REPAIRS, SCREENS, WIRE cloth, sine gangs to separate oats from wheat, incubator supplies. Thermometers. Am offering 7-ply staves separating oats from wheat at half price. Manson Campbell, Chatham, Ontario. 10-2

FOR SALE—12-30 CLETRAC, \$300; MAPLE Leaf 10-inch chopper, \$40; new Massey-Harris 15-stitch cultivator, power-lift carriage, two sets shovels, \$140; new 20-double-disk Deering drill, \$100. W. E. Hayden, Nokomis, Sask. 10-2

SELLING, CHEAP FOR CASH—COCKSHUTT independent beam power-lift, four stubble, four Avery breaker bottoms complete. Will sell separate. Particulars, Oscar LaLier, Crystal City, Man. 10-4

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandi wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 10-2

EXTENSION RIMS FOR WATERLOO BOY, complete, \$40; 18-run Superior drill, \$60. Write for particulars. O. W. McGillivray, Gray, Sask. 9-3

MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

- SELLING—AVERY TRACTOR, 18-36, AND** plows, in good order. Apply to Snyder Bros., Madison, Sask. 9-3
- WANTED—REEVES 25 OR 32 LATE STYLE** high pressure steam engine with flat spoke wheels. Mart. McMahon, Lethbridge, Alta. 9-2
- FOR SALE—FIVE-BOTTOM EMERSON PLOW** breaker and stubble bottom, for horses or engine, in good condition. Price \$125. Gust Lund, Carmangay, Alta. 10-2
- SELLING—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR; OLIVER** plow, No. 78, three-furrow; Massey-Harris also cutter, No. 5, slightly used. H. P. Ewert, Drake, Sask. 10-2
- SALE OR TRADE—CASE 75 STEAM ENGINE,** Red River Special separator. Take Wood Bros. Individual separator part payment. Fred Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 10-3
- FOR SALE—SEED DRILL DRAG HARROWS,** weight 60 pounds, 20-draw, \$11; 24-draw, \$13; strong and durable. Harle Bros., Regina. 10-2
- WEED BURNER—USES THE WEEDS FOR** fuel, burns Russian thistles, weeds or stubble, and kills the seeds. Ask your dealer, or write Servoss Harrow Trench Co., Brainerd, Sask. 10-2
- SELLING—TITAN 10-20, GOOD CONDITION,** \$350; also John Deere three-furrow mouldboard plow, good condition, \$175. T. S. Coyle, Eatonla, Sask. 10-3
- WANTED—22-INCH SEPARATOR, IN GOOD** condition. State cash price. Neils Aspedokken, Donaldia, Alta. 10-2
- SELLING—RUMELY 15-30 GAS PULL, IN** running order. What offers? Alexander Bros., LaSalle, Man. 10-2
- SELLING—FIVE H.P. GASOLINE ENGINE,** North Western, good running order, \$100. J. Bridges, Souris, Man. 10-2
- FIRST-CLASS HARD TOOL AND HYDRAULIC** letter well drilling outfit for sale, \$1,200. John Foulton, Eyebrow, Sask. 10-2
- WANTED—20 HOES AND DRAW-BARS FOR** Massey-Harris drill. C. N. Hallock, Marquis, Sask. 10-2
- FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR, IN GOOD** running order, price \$295. John Pulay, Rosebud, Alta. 10-2
- FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK—** Big 4 30-60, latest model, in fair condition. What offers. John McKay, Govan, Sask. 10-2
- WANTED—TRACTOR, 12-20 OR 15-27. GIVE** full particulars. H. Sutton, Fairmount, Sask. 10-2
- TRADE OR SELL—14-28 ALLWORK TRACTOR,** for 24-inch separator. S. A. Cox, Beresford, Man. 10-2
- FOR SALE—12-25 CASE ENGINE, IN GOOD** repair, \$500. Six-bottom Deere engine gang, \$100. C. W. Ames, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-3
- SELLING—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG,** power lift, three furrows. R. McGhie, Ogilvie, Man. 8-4
- SELL OR TRADE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL,** 25-45 Titan, good condition. Edlund, Camrose, Alta. 8-3
- SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, NEARLY** new. Box 121, Milestone, Sask. 8-5

Welding and Machine Work

- MOTOR BOATS—NEW AND USED ENGINES.** All makes of inboard and outboard engines sold and repaired. Marine supplies. Motor Boat Garage Co., Norwood, Man. 10-2
- CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs. Welding. Pritchard Engineer- ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort St., Winnipeg. 5-13
- RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW,** Sask. Cylinder reborring. Crank-shafts turned. Oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 9-8

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEES! BEES!! BEES!!!

ABOUT May 5 we will have a car load of bees from the South, consisting of about 2,000 packages in nuclei. On arrival these bees will be placed in our yard, allowed to fly and then be repacked for shipment, which gives you a positive guarantee of fresh bees—not bees that have been in transit for a week. We guarantee you safe arrival of bees on best-drawn combs with wired foundation. These bees have been inspected by the inspector for the State of South Carolina, in February, 1924, of which we will produce certificate on request, and we guarantee them free from disease. We will fill all orders for 2-lb. packages from these nuclei. Write for prices.

R. J. SMITH

1868 Portage Ave., St. James, Winnipeg

ITALIAN BEES, HARDY HUSTLERS. Stock in Manitoba 15 years. Best strains introduced. No disease. Strong 10-frame, with prolific queen (quantity and shipping distance discounts), \$20 Manitoba queens, queens with a pedigree. Full line bees supplies. Western bee problems answered free. Write us. Bees our business.—RED RIVER APIARIES, HULTON, MAN. 10-2

ITALIAN BEES—FULL COLONIES, \$20; NEW ten-frame dove-tailed Langstroth hives. Ten per cent discount, cash with order. May delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Vanstone, East Kildonan, Winnipeg. 10-2

ITALIAN BEES IN TEN-FRAME MODERN Langstroth hives. Good colonies. Guaranteed free from disease. \$20 per colony, f.o.b. Winnipeg. May delivery. Ten per cent discount cash with order. W. G. Stanbridge, E. Kildonan, Man. 8-5

ANDREWS & SON—BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 6-13

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES. WRITE FOR descriptive price list. M. C. Berry & Co., P.O. Box 1616, Winnipeg, Man. 6-9

ITALIANS—TEN-FRAME LANGSTROTH, \$17.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. Rippingale, Oak Bank, Man. 5-8

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES—BEES. LOWEST prices. Special beginners' outfit. Catalog free. E. W. Jones & Son, Bedford, Que. 10-2

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele Bros. Seed Co., Limited, Regina and Winnipeg. 10-2

STRONG COLONIES ITALIANS, TEN-FRAME Langstroth hives, \$18 cash. Further information from W. Geddes, 636 Beresford, Winnipeg. 10-3

PACKAGE BEES. CIRCULAR FREE. VAN'S Honey Farms, Hebron, Indiana. 10-2

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET- able powder soluble in water. Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main Street, Winnipeg. 10-2

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MISCELLANEOUS BARGAINS

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DIABETES

BOOKLET sent free on request. Contains valu- able information about Diabetes together with Menu Table and Recipes for preparing palatable things to eat from Jireh Dietetic Flour and Foods.

F. D. COCKBURN COMPANY
149 NOTRE DAME AVE., EAST
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SELLING—MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$4.00 PAIR; yearlings, \$3.00 pair. Two turkey toms, 20 cents pound. Potatoes, \$1.00 bushel. Dahlia bulbs, 30 cents each. Fifteen-foot windmill, with pulley to run chopper. Cash with order. D. H. Thomas, Croll, Man. 10-2

SPECIAL BOOKLETS—THE WORLD'S DIS- tress. Why? The Remedy, and What Say the Scriptures About Hell; ten cents each postpaid; also free Bible literature included. Bible Study Club, Box 1622, Winnipeg. 5-13

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Office of United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., February 29, 1924.

WHEAT—Closing prices today are at the low point of the week. Liquidation here in May wheat this morning found little support. American markets relatively firm and local prices have lost ground as compared to values south of the line. The heavy stocks and poor cash demand have considerable influence at this time of the year when trade is small and outside business difficult. There is little export enquiry here, and the fact that country offerings have been extremely light is largely responsible for such strength as has existed in wheat. Undoubtedly, at a later date, a larger volume of export business will be done. It is apparent, however, that any small advance in the market from now on will bring out a large supply of shippable grain.

OATS AND BARLEY—Prices have shown an easier tendency during the week, oats registering a decline of 1½ cents and barley 1½ cents. Cash demand for both grains very dull. Flourines more than sufficient to take care of existing demand.

[illegible]

The Liverpool market closed February 9, as follows: March, 9s 4½d; May, 9s 0½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted \$4.43½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March \$1.25; May \$1.20½.

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.16 to \$1.19; No. 1 northern, \$1.15 to \$1.19; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.14 to \$1.17; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.16; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.10 to \$1.13; No. 3 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.12. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15 to \$1.21; No. 1 hard, \$1.13 to \$1.20; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13 to \$1.15; No. 1 hard, \$1.12 and \$1.14. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.07 to \$1.15; No. 1 durum, \$1.05 to \$1.12; No. 2 amber, \$1.05 to \$1.13; No. 2 durum, \$1.04 to \$1.11; No. 3 amber, \$1.02 to \$1.11; No. 3 durum, \$1.00 to \$1.08. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 74c to 75c; No. 3 yellow, 73c to 74c; No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; No. 3 mixed, 72c to 73c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45c to 45c; No. 3 white, 44c to 45c; No. 4 white, 43c to 44c. Hay—Choice to fancy, 65c to 68c; medium to good, 60c to 64c; lower grades, 56c to 59c. Rye—No. 2, 64c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.55 to \$2.61.

Estimated receipts at the stockyards were: Cattle, 1,200; calves, 1,300; hogs, 1,500; sheep 500. Cars 196.

Cattle—Beer steers, range \$4.50 to \$11.50, bulk \$7.00 to \$8.00; cows, heifers \$2.50 to \$10, bulk \$3.50 to \$6.00; cannery cutters \$2.25 to \$3.25, bulk \$2.50 to \$2.50. Bulls \$3.25 to \$5.00, bulk \$4.00 to \$5.00; veal calves \$4.00 to \$11, bulk \$5.00 to \$10.50; stock feeding steers \$2.50 to \$7.00, bulk \$5.00 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Range \$5.75 to \$6.75, bulk \$6.70 to \$6.75.
Sheep—Lambs, range \$1.00 to \$10.55; wethers \$2.50 to \$9.50; wethers \$6.75 to \$10.75; yearlings \$10 to \$13.50; bucks \$5.00 to 6.25.

Canadian boxed bacon 74s to 78s; bales 80s to 84s. American, 64s to 70s. Irish 60s to 90s. Danish 86s to 94s, trade 90s throughout owing to heavy accumulations. Danish killings 60,000.

Glasgow reports markets opened Monday, closed Tuesday, owing to three outbreaks of cholera and mouth disease in vicinity of Glasgow. Heavy supplies and owing to opening of new markets, prices depressed, prime Scotch mutton 13½c, alive, heavies 10½c to 11½c, 50 Irish offered, 11c, no Canadians. Birkenhead sold 1,574 Canadians 19½c in sink.
London—Canadian dressed sides 17½c 18½c, fairly active demand.

February 25 to Mar 1 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4 inclusive		
				4	5	6
Feb. 25	100	97	93	88	82	76
26	99	96	92	88	81	76
27	100	97	92	88	82	76
28	99	96	92	87	81	76
29	99	96	91	86	81	75
Mar. 1	99	96	91	87	81	75
Week						
Apr	100	97	93	88	82	77
Apr						
Apr	109	107	105	99	93	86

February 25 to March 1, inclusive														
Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			RYE			
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Feb. 25	71½	40	37½	37½	35½	33½	63½	57½	54½	54½	230½	226	209½	67½
26	71½	39½	36½	37½	34½	32½	62½	57½	55½	54½	228½	223½	207½	66½
27	71½	39½	36½	37½	34½	32½	62½	57½	55½	54½	228½	223½	207½	66½
28	71½	39½	37	37½	35½	33½	63½	58½	55½	54½	229	224	208	66½
29	70½	39½	37	37½	35½	33½	63½	58½	55½	54½	229½	224½	208½	67½
Mar. 1	70½	39½	36½	36½	34½	32½	62½	57½	54½	54½	227½	223	206½	66½
Mar. 2	70½	39½	36½	37	34½	32½	62½	57½	55½	54½	228½	224	207½	67½
Mar. 3	72½	40½	37½	37½	35½	33½	63½	58½	55½	54½	230½	226½	209½	67½
Mar. 4	76½	48	42½	42½	41½	40½	54½	50½	45½	45½	231½	226½	205½	67½

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports public markets still closed. The strike of dock workers is shortening supplies of frozen and chilled meat, and in consequence, cattle prices are advancing somewhat. Prime heavy Scotch cattle made from 12c to 13c per lb., live weight. Light kinds, of choice quality sold up to 14c. Trade fair. Four hundred and seventy Irish ranged from 11c to 12c. There were no Canadians on offer.

Birkenhead, no sales of Canadian London, Irish dressed sides, fair quality 20½c to 22½c per lb. No Canadians. Supplies short, demand active.

Owing to the strike, no deliveries of bacon are being made at docks or stores, but London is reported as getting supplies. Irish 84s to 92s. Danish 89s to 95s. Canadian and American nominal. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head.

Continued from Page 42

forward to the head of the lakes only one-third of the number of cars that was sent forward now at the peak of the crop movement. S. B. Wood, K.C., counsel for the commission, thought that the ingenuity of the C.P.R. would overcome any difficulty created by the establishment of a sample market.

A good deal of experimenting has been done to determine the efficiency of fallow and the stubbles of the various grains for a particular crop, but I do not know that a simply-expressed comparison of the results of these has yet been made.

This I have undertaken to do as well as I am able, using the percentage basis which leaves the conclusion so easily apprehendable by the eye. The figures with which I have worked are taken from Crop Production in Western Canada, by John Bracken, when he was professor of field husbandry in the Saskatoon College of Agriculture.

Possibly a few of these figures are not as directly comparable as I have taken them to be. If not they will be corrected by later experiments. The conclusions which I have drawn should be most applicable to the Saskatoon district. Similar tables worked out for experimental farms in other places would be very interesting to compare with these, but the necessary data is not available to me.

The wheat yield in pounds on fallow was 1,982; after corn, 2,037; on breaking, 1,822; after roots and potatoes, 1,780; after peas, 1,710; after flax, 1,402; and after wheat, 1,251. If the yield on fallow is taken to be 100, the yields of wheat after corn will be 103; on breaking, 92; after peas, 86; after flax, 70; and after wheat, 63.

The corresponding yields of oats were: after fallow, 2,586; after corn, 2,480; on breaking, 2,201; after peas, 2,274; after flax, 2,116; and after wheat, 2,147; which become 96, 85, 88, 82 and 83, respectively.

With barley the corresponding figures are: 1,925 pounds after fallow, 2,082 after corn, 1,780 after breaking, 1,785 after peas and 1,595 after wheat. Which, on the basis of 100, become 108 after corn, 92 after breaking and peas, and 83 on wheat stubble.

Flax yielded 832 pounds on fallow, 1,059 on corn land, 1,041 on breaking, 962 after peas, and 816 and 936 respectively after flax and wheat, which in percentages are 127 after corn, 124 after breaking, 122 after peas, 98 after flax, and 112 on wheat stubble.

For convenience the above is put in table form:

	On Fallow.	After Corn.	On Breaking.	After Peas.	After Flax.	After Wheat.
Wheat gave	100	108	92	86	70	68
Oats gave	100	96	85	84	82	85
Barley gave	100	108	92	92	85	88
Flax gave	100	127	124	122	98	112

Some conclusions which we may draw from this summary are:

1. Corn land responds to barley and to wheat better than to oats. Conversely, fallow responds better to oats and wheat than to barley.

2. Pea stubble gives a greater return with oats, and secondly with wheat than with barley. Does this indicate a nitrate requirement of these grains in that order?

3. These figures corroborate what has long been known by experience, that is, that breaking is a splendid place for flax. After flax, wheat does relatively the best on breaking. This conclusion does not change the established practice, as wheat and flax are by far the commonest crops on the new breaking.

4. Wheat stubble, in relation to fallow, responds best to oats and barley. This does not mean, however, that barley is as profitable as oats on all wheat stubble. Wheat stubble is presumably especially weak in nitrates; and that barley does best on it, agrees well with our suspicion that it required less nitrates than wheat.

5. That wheat is 3 per cent. better on corn land than on fallow, and barley is 8 per cent. better, is a very significant fact, and should encourage the growing of corn on vast areas in which corn would not be grown if it were a soil-exhausting crop. If the next crop is to be wheat, barley or flax, corn can be grown in the fallow year with a better expectation than if the land were fallowed. This is one of the points which should not be missed.

6. The crop yield of wheat after wheat is only 63, the lowest in the table. This is another highly significant point, one of the big lessons to be derived from these experiments. I believe the result is definite enough and conclusive enough, that all the wheat growers should form a new rule: "Never sow wheat on the same land two years in succession." Sixty-three per cent. is very low indeed, less than two-thirds of the crop to be obtained on fallow or corn land.

7. The fact that wheat on flax land gave 70 per cent. in comparison to 63 per cent on wheat land does not bear out the prevalent idea that flax is an especially soil-exhausting crop.

8. Notice that all the soils in which oats did relatively poorer than wheat are ones in which the soil is more packed than the soils on which it did better (except wheat stubble). Does oats need a better or deeper cultivated soil than wheat? This is a question which it will be interesting to follow out in other experiments.

9. The low yield of flax on fallow is especially noticeable. Flax evidently needs a firm soil, and does not require a great amount of nitrates.

10. The increase of yield of almost all crops after peas over those after wheat, shows that even with our new soils, nitrates is a limiting factor. The cause of this is believed to be lack of moisture, which is as necessary for growth of nitrate-producing organisms in the soil as it is for crops, rather than to the depletion of the nitrate-making elements. But whatever the cause, the conclusion remains the same. That is, that the introduction of legumes will be immediately profitable, not profitable in the far-distant future, when some other man's son may own your farm, but now in the very next crop. Some legume should be on every farm. Peas will eventually be worked in on many a more northerly farm, after we have learned how to manage them. And sweet clover has a great future in the more southerly districts. In fact, it must have, if agriculture in the district referred to, is to continue.

These conclusions, I should like to make it noted, are tentative. They are interesting, and probably profitable for study for the present. When we know more, our ideas will become yet clearer, and we shall see the points which we have over-estimated, and those which we have under-estimated. However, a tentative conclusion is always a necessary step toward a more positive conclusion.

Another idea which should be in the mind of every agriculturist, is that each plant, and every plant, is a great mystery, a mystery which reveals itself little by little to those who are seeking for more knowledge by study and endeavor. This idea vitalizes the experimental work carried on on the experimental and university farms, and enormously increases the interest which one is able to take in the progress of their experiments, and should actually help to make farm life more livable to the wide-awake farmer and his sons.—Percy H. Wright, Wilkie, Sask.

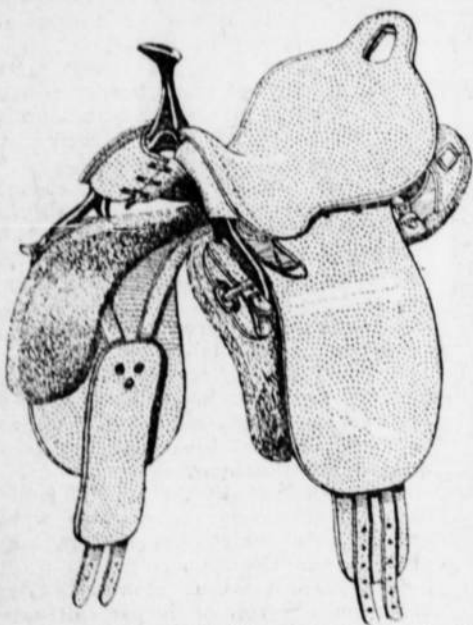
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